

ARMY



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WHOLE NUMBER 933

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

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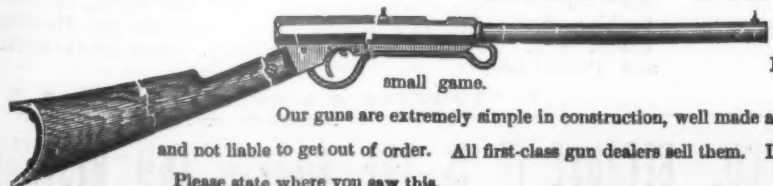
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BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL DAVIDSON.

AGAIN we have to chronicle the death of a distinguished Army officer of two wars—General Davidson with last week—Colonel John W. Davidson, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, this week. General Davidson died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Sunday, June 26, after a brief illness. He was a native of Virginia, entered the Military Academy in 1841, was graduated July 1, 1845, and promoted to Brevet 2d Lieutenant of the old 1st Dragoons. He served on frontier duty until the breaking out of the Mexican war, was promoted 2d Lieutenant April 21, 1846, and from 1846 to 1848 was with the "Army of the West," being engaged in the combat of San Pasqual, Cal., Dec. 6, 1846; at the passage of the San Gabriel River, Jan. 8, 1847, and at the skirmish on the Plains of Mease, Jan. 9, 1847. Jan. 8, 1848, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, served in California until 1851, principally on scouting expeditions, where he was often engaged with hostile Indians. In 1854, being in command of an expedition sent against the Jicarilla Apache Indians, he was severely wounded in the action of Cieneguilla, March 30, 1854. A little later, June 5, 1854, he was engaged at the skirmish of Fisher's Peak, N. M. From that time until the outbreak of the Rebellion he performed arduous and unremitting service in New Mexico and California, receiving his commission as Captain, 1st Dragoons, January 20, 1855. On the 14th of November, 1861, he was promoted to be Major of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, being then in the defenses of Washington. He was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Feb. 3, 1862. In the Virginia Peninsula Campaign, at Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, and Glendale, he was actively engaged. Then, at the West, at Pilot Knob, Fredericktown, Cape Girardeau, during Marmaduke's raid into Missouri, at Little Rock, Brownville, Ark., Bayou Metre, Ark., and Askey's Mills, Ark., he bore a distinguished part as a cavalry officer. He was then assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, on which duty he continued until Dec. 28, 1867, being in the meantime, on the 1st of December, 1866, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th U. S. Cavalry. From January, 1868, to January, 1871, he was on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State Agricultural College of Kansas, and from that time until his death, with the exception of a brief leave of absence in 1875-6, in active command in the Indian Territory, Texas, and elsewhere. He was promoted to be Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, March 20, 1879. General Davidson's brevets were numerous. In the Army he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines's Mills, Va.; Colonel, June 28, 1862, for similar service at Golding's Farm, Va.; Brig.-General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock, and Major-General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Davidson was a classmate of Generals William F. Smith, Thomas J. Wood, Fitz-John Porter, Professor Coppée, Colonel Geo. P. Andrews of the 4th U. S. Artillery, General J. P. Hatch, Inspector-General D. B. Sackett, Generals H. B. Clitz, W. H. Wood, T. G. Pitcher, and others. Much might be said of his services to his country, his pride in his profession, and his sterling worth as an officer and a gentleman; but doubtless these will be well remembered and fully commemorated by his many friends in and out of the Army. The remains are to be taken to St. Louis for interment.

The following orders were issued June 25, by Gen. Neill, 8th Cavalry, commanding cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, for rendering appropriate honors to Gen. Davidson:

The following arrangements will be carried into effect on the 29th of June, at 3 p. m.:

The depot band and battalion of four companies of instruction commanded by Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Green, 1st Cavalry, will proceed by rail to St. Louis, and on their arrival there will be formed and marched to the residence of Mr. Benjamin E. Walker, No. 1629 Chestnut street, and there receive the remains; after which the procession will move to the Christ's Church where the funeral services will be performed.

The funeral cortege will then move to the Bellefontaine Cemetery where the remains will be interred with proper military honors, after which the troops will return to Jefferson Barracks.

The San Francisco Report, of June 21, says: Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, U. S. A., is at the Palace.... Lieut. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., and wife, is at the Grand. Lieut. David McClure and Cadet Midshipman P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., are registered at the Occidental.... General Rosecrans has the appointment of a cadet to West Point. The Congressman elect means well; but there are so many more cadets than there are positions in the Army that the successful boy is more than likely to be returned to civil life as useless as a knot on a log, to wait until he gets old before he is assigned to the Army. Then his chances for marrying an heiress will have gone by and life for him will be a desolate waste.

THE POINT BARROW EXPEDITION.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1881.

Special Orders No. 102.

[Extract.]

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War the following named officers, civilians, and enlisted men are assigned to duty as the expeditionary force to Point Barrow, Alaska Territory, viz.:

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, 8th Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

Acting Asst. Surg. George Scott Oldmixon, U. S. Army.

Sergt. James Cassidy, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Observer.

Sergt. John Murdoch, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, (A. M., Harvard,) Naturalist and Observer.

Sergt. Middleton Smith, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Naturalist and Observer.

Capt. E. P. Herendeen, Interpreter, Storekeeper, etc.

Mr. A. C. Dark, Astronomer and Magnetic Observer (Coast Survey).

(one) Carpenter.

(one) Cook.

(one) Laborer.

V. 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is hereby assigned to the command of the expedition, and is charged with the execution of the orders and instructions given below. He will forward all reports and observations to the Chief Signal Officer, who is charged with the control and supervision of the expedition.

VI. As soon as practicable Lieut. Ray will sail with his party from San Francisco for Point Barrow, lat. 71 deg. 27 min. N., long. 156 deg. 15 min. W. (Beechey), and establish there a permanent station of observation, to be occupied until the summer of 1884, when he will return here, unless other orders reach him. On the way out and back, a stoppage of a few days only will be made at Plover Bay (lat. 61 deg. 22 min. 0 sec. N., long. 173 deg. 21 min. 32 sec. W.), for the purpose of determining the error and sea rate of his chronometers. The vessel conveying him to his destination will not be detained at the permanent station longer than is necessary to unload the stores.

W. B. HAZEN, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1881.

Instructions No. 76.

The following general and detailed instructions will govern in the establishment and management of the expedition, organized under Special Orders No. 102, War Department, office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., dated June 24, 1881:

The permanent station will be established at the most suitable point in the vicinity, and, if practicable, at or in the immediate neighborhood of Point Barrow, Alaska Territory. (Latitude 71 deg. 27 min. N.; longitude 156 deg. 15 min. W., as determined by Beechey.)

The chronometers will be rated at San Francisco, and will have their sea rates determined by an observation of time at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey station at Plover Bay (latitude 64 deg. 22 min. 0 sec. north, longitude 173 deg. 21 min. 32 sec. west).

The vessel should, on arrival at the permanent station, discharge her cargo with the utmost despatch and at once be ordered to return to San Francisco, Cal. Before permitting the vessel to leave, a careful examination of the vicinity will be made and the exact site chosen for the permanent station will be located in latitude and longitude, chronometrically, both by Lieut. Ray and the navigator of the vessel independently, and a report in writing will be sent by the returning vessel. By the same means will be sent a transcript of all meteorological and other observations made during the voyage, and also a list of apparatus and stores known to be broken, missing and needed, to be supplied next year.

After the departure of the vessel, the energies of the party should first be devoted to the erection of the houses required for dwellings, stores, and observatories.

Special instructions regarding the meteorological, magnetic, tidal, pendulum, and other observations as were recommended by the Hamburg International Polar Conference, are transmitted herewith.

Careful attention will be given to the collection of specimens of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. These collections will be made as complete as possible, and are to be considered the property of the Government of the United States, and are to be at its disposal. The collections in natural history and ethnology are made for, and will be transferred to, the National Museum.

It is contemplated that the permanent station shall be visited in 1882, 1883, and 1884 by a steam or sailing vessel, by which supplies for and such additions to the present party as are deemed needful will be sent. Lists of stores, required to be sent by the next season's vessel, will be forwarded by each returning boat.

The subject of fuel and native food-supply, its procurement and preservation, will receive full and careful attention, as soon after the establishment of the post, as practicable. Full reports upon this subject will be expected.

A special copy of all reports will be made each day, which will be sent home each year by the returning vessel.

The full narrative of the several branches will be prepared with accuracy, leaving the least possible amount of work afterward to prepare them for publication.

In case of any fatal accident or permanent disability happening to Lieut. Ray the command will devolve on the officer next in seniority, who will be governed by these instructions.

W. B. HAZEN, Brig. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

A TERRIBLE accident has occurred in Mexico on the Morelos Railway. Recently heavy rains caused freshets which had so undermined the supports to the bridge over the San Antonio River, near Malpais, that when the train carrying a battalion of soldiers attempted to cross, the structure gave way and the entire train was precipitated down a steep embankment. Part of the train consisted of freight cars loaded with alcohol. This set fire to the entire mass of wreckage, and everything was consumed. One hundred and ninety-two privates and thirteen officers are known to have been either killed outright or slowly roasted to death. Fifty other persons were either fatally or seriously injured. The bridge was known to be unsafe, but was, nevertheless, continued in use. The road is a narrow gauge built entirely by Mexican capitalists, and was first opened to the public June 18, only about a week before the accident.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., June 21, 1881.

Reissued, corrects the same order (published in the JOURNAL June 25), by inserting the words "or for purposes," after the words "manufacturing purposes," and before the words "other than human food," in the fourth line of par. 1.

G. O. 58, H. Q. A., June 25, 1881.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the appointments in the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, to date from June 11, 1881, of the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

Corps of Engineers.—1. Cadet John Millie, vice Roessler, promoted; 2. Cadet John Biddle, vice Derby, promoted.

2d Cavalry.—17. Cadet Guy Carleton, vice Allison, promoted (Co. K); 33. Cadet Albert J. Griffiths, vice La Point, promoted (Co. M).

3d Cavalry.—9. Cadet Daniel H. Boughton, vice Cummings, promoted (Co. A); 24. Cadet Franklin O. Johnson, vice Hardie, promoted (Co. D); 27. Cadet Joseph T. Dickman, to fill a vacancy (Co. —).

5th Cavalry.—37. Cadet Lester W. Cornish, vice Cherry, deceased (Co. F).

6th Cavalry.—35. Cadet Frederick G. Hodgson, vice Baird, promoted (Co. K); 41. Cadet John M. Stotsenburg, vice Scott, promoted (Co. H).

7th Cavalry.—38. Cadet John C. Waterman, vice Gibson, deceased (Co. I).

8th Cavalry.—16. Cadet Joseph A. Gaston, vice Pond, promoted (Co. H); 31. Cadet Enoch H. Crowder, vice O'Connor, promoted (Co. I); 34. Cadet Andrew G. Hammond, vice Elliott, resigned (Co. L).

2d Artillery.—6. Cadet Edwin St. J. Greble, vice Harrison, promoted (Battery K); 11. Cadet Melzar C. Richards, vice Edgerton, promoted (Battery A).

3d Artillery.—10. Cadet George T. Bartlett, vice Myers, promoted (Battery D); 12. Cadet Charles A. Bennett, vice Williams, promoted (Battery B).

4th Artillery.—7. Cadet Williston Fish, vice Medcalfe, appointed 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department (Battery A).

5th Artillery.—8. Cadet Samuel E. Allen, vice Homer, promoted (Battery B).

2d Infantry.—36. Cadet Virgil J. Brumback, vice Turner, promoted (Co. H).

4th Infantry.—45. Cadet Frank B. Andrus, vice Roberts, transferred to the 19th Infantry (Co. G).

6th Infantry.—19. Cadet Reuben B. Turner, vice Walker, promoted (Co. I).

7th Infantry.—20. Cadet John L. Barbour, vice Hardie, appointed regimental adjutant (Co. F).

9th Infantry.—21. Cadet Albert S. McNutt, vice Baldwin, promoted (Co. D).

11th Infantry.—25. Cadet Benjamin F. Handforth, vice Dougherty, promoted (Co. G); 40. Cadet Jonas A. Emory, vice Buckner, transferred to the 2d Cavalry (Co. K).

12th Infantry.—30. Cadet Daniel E. McCarthy, vice Geary, promoted (Co. I); 32. Cadet Charles H. Barth, vice Smith, promoted (Co. M).

15th Infantry.—42. Cadet Andrew S. Rowan, vice Benét, transferred to the 5th Artillery (Co. A).

17th Infantry.—23. Cadet James T. Kerr, vice Mann, promoted (Co. B).

20th Infantry.—22. Cadet Rowland G. Hill, vice Rousseau, promoted (Co. H); 26. Cadet John F. Morrison, vice Elton, promoted (Co. A); 29. Cadet James H. Waters, vice Foster, promoted (Co. D).

21st Infantry.—13. Cadet Francis J. Kernan, vice Shofner, resigned (Co. G).

22d Infantry.—23. Cadet Henry C. Hodges, Jr., vice Ballance, promoted (Co. D).

25th Infantry.—46. Cadet Harry A. Leonhauser, vice Lane, promoted (Co. A).

II. The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been attached to the Army of the United States, with the rank of additional 2d lieutenant, in conformity with section 4 of the act of April 29, 1812, and section 19 of the act of July 15, 1870 (1213, Revised Statutes), to date from June 11, 1881:

Corps of Engineers.—3. Cadet Edward O. Brown; 4. Cadet Harry F. Hodges; 5. Cadet James G. Warren.

Cavalry Arm.—43. Cadet Parker W. West, to the 3d Cavalry; 44. Cadet Britton Davis, to the 5th Cavalry; 49. Cadet John H. Gardner, to the 8th Cavalry.

Artillery Arm.—13. Cadet Charles L. Phillips, to the 4th Artillery; 14. Cadet Clarence P. Townsley, to the 4th Artillery; 15. Cadet Albert C. Blunt, to the 3d Artillery.

Infantry Arm.—47. Cadet Walter R. Stoll, to the 9th Infantry; 48. Cadet John H. Wills, to the 22d Infantry; 50. Cadet Lyman W. V. Keenon, to the 1st Infantry; 51. Cadet Simon M. Dinkins, to the 11th Infantry; 52. Cadet John B. McDonald, to the 5th Infantry; 53. Cadet Frederick T. Van Liew, to the 16th Infantry.

III. The General Regulations of 1863, paragraph 181 (paragraph 84, Codified Regulations), allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation, all the officers above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

IV. Immediately on receipt of this order, they will report, by letter, to the commanding officers of their respective corps or regiments, who will make such assignments of them to companies as may be necessary and have not herein been made. Should they be unacquainted with the stations of such commanders, they will forward their reports to them, under cover, to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

V. The mileage to which these graduates will be entitled in travelling to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journeys.

VI. Those who have been assigned as additional 2d lieutenants will be promoted, in order of seniority, to vacancies as they occur in the arms of the service to which they have respectively been assigned.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DEEM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., June 29, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are published for the information of all concerned:

I. A reward of thirty dollars will be paid for the capture and delivery of an escaped military convict at the nearest military post. The reward will be paid from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, and payment

of the same will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the commanding officer of the post from which the man escaped. The latter officer will inform the Adjutant-General of the date of escape, also date and place of capture.

The reward of thirty dollars will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred in apprehending and delivering the convict.

II. The reward of thirty dollars for the capture and return of escaped military convicts from the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will, however, as heretofore, be paid from the appropriation for that prison.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DREW, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE EAST, June 25, 1881.

Directs post commanders to forward as soon as possible an estimate of the amount of money likely to be required by them for the payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the repair and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 20, 1881.

Directs that in order to secure better uniformity of practice in all the details of musketry firing, instructors of Musketry at the several posts shall give frequent theoretical and practical instruction on the subject to all the company officers present at the post. These officers in instructing their companies will implicitly follow the rules and modes laid down by the Instructor of Musketry in his lessons to them.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, June 24, 1881.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of May, 1881.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 16, 1881.

Publishes the best scores made in the Department, for the week ending June 4, 1881, as shown by target records of special teams.

CIRCULAR NO. 12, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 21, 1881.

Promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned the following letter:

"HQRS DEPT. TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX, June 20, 1881.
"To the Adjutant-General, Dept. of Texas:

"SIR: In view of the recent orders from Headquarters of the Army, in the matter of target practice, and the fact that it has come to my knowledge that a difference of opinion, concerning the proper manner of making some of the reports, exists, I have the honor to recommend as follows, viz.:

"1st. That posts and company commanders be advised that in making out the monthly report of musketry (form 30, d), as per General Orders No. 43, Headquarters of the Army, current series, the columns should be ruled to show the number of shots; and the total number of shots and per centages for the entire company at each range should be footed up at bottom of the columns, in order that the records as a company may be published.

"2d. That in making 'record of best target firing' (form 30, c), the two best scores of five shots, at each range, made by each individual man, at any practice during the month, should be entered.

"3d. When companies compete for the Nevada Trophy, at 400 yards, the shooting should be as a company—and it is advised that a separate blank be used, and forwarded with the others, showing the shooting of the company at its best single practice at 400 yards, kneeling, in scores of ten shots, or two consecutive scores of five shots. Very respectfully,
G. B. RUSSELL, Captain 9th Infantry, A. D. C.,
"Acting Chief Ordnance Officer."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 126, June 27, D. M.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. James B. Fry having served over thirty years as a commissioned officer, is, upon his own application, retired from active service (S. O., July 1, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Par. 7, S. O. 89, c. 2, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, directing Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., to take station at Pierre, D. T., is revoked. Capt. Wheeler, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to St. Paul, will return to Pierre, D. T., to carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Commander. On the completion of this duty he will return to his station at Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 107, June 20, D. M.).

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Major Edward D. Baker, Q. M., St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 66, June 25, D. M.).

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, on June 22, is assigned to duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Clark, Tex. He will report, accordingly, to the post commander (S. O. 85, June 23, D. T.).

Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 96, June 16, M. D. P.).

Capt. Addison Barrett, Mil. Storekeeper, will proceed to Lowell, Mass., and inspect certain clothing being manufactured there for the Army (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor will proceed from Fort Supply, I. T., to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, Fort Lyon, Colo. To take effect after the arrival of Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor at that point (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

Surg. J. V. D. Middleton will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and report to the C. O. for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn, who upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. George S. Oldmixon will proceed from Washington to San Francisco, Cal., and report to 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, 8th Inf., acting signal officer, for duty with the expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

Surg. H. E. Brown, president G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 5 (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

Capt. E. A. Koerber, Asst. Surg., is granted leave of absence for two months and fifteen days (S. O. 143, June 24, A. G. O.).

Asst. Surg. Frank Mescham, member G. C. M. at Fort Washworth, N. Y. H., June 28 (S. O. 116, June 24, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. C. E. Wynn, member G. C. M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., July 1 (S. O. 111, June 27, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. B. Ribbourn, member G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. H., July 1 (S. O. 112, June 29, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott will accompany the detachment of colored recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 2, for Fort Randall, D. T., as medical officer (Order 133, June 28, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Lieut.-Col. T. A. McFarlin, Asst. Med. Purveyor, having reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Pacific, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. 112, c. 2, Hdqrs of the Army, is announced as in charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in San Francisco, Cal. (G. O. 12, June 18, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. William C. Bruns is assigned to duty as Post Surg. at Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Asst. Surg. Van Buren Hubbard. Upon being relieved, Asst. Surg. Hubbard will comply with par. 10, S. O. 104, c. 2, Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 97, June 17, M. D. P.).

Surg. B. A. Clements, attending surgeon, N. Y. City, is directed to report to Major F. H. Parker, Ord. Dept., president of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York, on June 28, by par. 4, S. O. 134, c. 2, from Hdqrs of the Army, for the purpose of making a physical examination of the officers ordered to appear before the board (S. O. 110, June 24, D. E.).

So much of S. O. 138, c. 2, A. G. O., as relates to Hosp. Steward Wm. B. Coyle, is revoked (S. O. 142, June 23, A. G. O.).

Hosp. Steward John Knaus, Fort Omaha, Neb., to be honorably discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order (S. O. 143, June 23, A. G. O.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The payments of troops in the Dept. of Missouri, on the muster of June 30, 1881, are assigned as follows, and will be made as soon as possible after funds are available for the purpose. Each officer, after making the payment assigned him, will return to his station: Paymaster W. R. Gibson, in addition to his duties as Chief and Local Paymaster, will pay the troops at the Saint Louis Recruiting Station; Cavalry Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the Saint Louis Powder Depot, near that point; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the Leavenworth Military Prison; Quapaw Agency and Fort Gibson, I. T. Paymaster W. M. Maynard will pay the troops at Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas.; the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo., and the cavalry camp in or near Middle Park, Colo. Paymaster J. A. Broadhead will pay the troops at Forts Dodge, Kas.; Supply, I. T.; Elliott, Tex.; Sill and Reno, I. T., and the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and such other payments as the Chief Paymaster may assign to him. Paymaster H. G. Thomas will proceed to Forts Lyon and Garland, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and its dependent camps and detachments and pay the troops stationed at those points. Paymasters T. C. H. Smith and Charles McClure will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the Dist. Commander. Paymaster Charles McClure will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the Dist. Commander for temporary duty in the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 120, June 18, D. M.).

The following change of station and assignment of Paymasters are made, viz.: Major A. S. Towar is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and will take station at Omaha, Neb., not later than July 1, 1881. Major C. C. Sniffen, who be shall have reported at Hdqrs Dept. of the Plate, as required in par. 5, S. O. 125, c. 2, Adj.-Gen.'s Office, will take station at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 56, June 20, D. P.).

The following assignment of Paymasters to pay troops in the Dept. of the Plate, on the muster of June 30, 1881, is hereby made: For the posts of Forts Omaha, Niobrara, and Sidney, Neb., and Fort Bridger, Wyo., Major T. H. Stanton. For the posts of Forts Douglas and Cameron, Utah; Fort Hall, Idaho, and Fort Washakie, Wyo., Major C. W. Wingard. For the posts of Forts Sanders, Fred. Steele, Fetterman, and McKinney, Wyo., Major J. W. Wham. For the posts of Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell and Laramie, Wyo., and Fort Robinson, Neb., Major C. C. Sniffen (S. O. 57, June 23, D. P.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. A. M. Miller is granted leave of absence for thirty days (S. O. 64, June 23, Corps of Engrs.).

G. O. 2, HQRS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, June 15, 1881.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General commanding, to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Capt. Charles B. Phillips, Corps of Engineers, who died at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

Capt. Phillips was graduated from the Military Academy on the 13th of June, 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and immediately entered upon duty in the Army of the Potomac in the late Civil War. He was actively engaged in the field until the end of the war, receiving on the 9th of April, 1865, the brevet rank of captain for "faithful and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." He was promoted to be captain Corps of Engineers, March 7, 1867.

Since the war, Capt. Phillips has served at the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, New York Harbor; on Engineer Recruiting Service; as Assistant Engineer on the Defences of Hampton Roads, Va.; as Engineer Officer on the Staff of the General commanding the Department of the Missouri; as Assistant Engineer in the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the Defences of Baltimore and Washington, and as a member of the Commission Advisory to the Harbor Commissioners of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

When he was forced a few weeks since, by rapidly failing health to apply for a leave of absence from duty, he had been for nearly three years Superintending Engineer in charge of important works of River and Harbor Improvements in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, which he had carried on with marked intelligence and skill, and he was also Advisory Engineer to the National Board of Health in the establishment of a National Quarantine Station in Hampton Roads.

By the death of Capt. Phillips the Corps of Engineers has lost a most deserving and efficient officer, always faithful in his devotion to duty, and highly regarded by those who knew him well. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wright:

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—A furlough from July 4 to Sept. 30, 1881, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Ord. Sergt. Eugene Walsh, Fort Livingston, La. The C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., will detail a sergeant from his command to relieve Ord. Sergt. Eugene Walsh temporarily of his duties at Fort Livingston, La. (S. O. 67, June 22, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon will be relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., by the C. O. of that post on receipt of this order, and will then proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and report in person to the C. O., Frankford Arsenal, for duty (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

Ord. Sergt. Gervais Loesch is relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, Tex., to date July 1, 1881, to enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 12, S. O. 130, c. 2, from the Adj.-Gen.'s Office (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

Capt. O. E. Michaelis will report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., June 29, W. D.).

Capt. Henry Metcalfe is granted six months' leave on Surg. certificate of disability (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain John B. McCleery will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

Post Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—The following 2d class privates, having completed the theoretical and practical course of instruction at Fort Myer, were ordered, June 27, for final examination in the Chief Signal Office: H. F. Knabe, E. Meekins, J. A. Guzman, and Wm. Norrington. They passed successfully.

A permanent telegraph line is being erected from the Chief Signal Office, Washington, to Fort Myer, to connect the practice rooms there with the stations on the Atlantic coast. This is partly to enable the men under instruction to become acquainted with the actual routine work of telegraphic stations.

Following are the changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the week ending Thursday, June 30, 1881: Sergts. J. Murdoch and Middleton Smith, O. C. S. O., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska; Pvt. C. R. Zappone, Augusta, Ga., to O. C. S. O.; Pvt. James Kenealy, discharged, re-enlisted, and assigned to O. C. S. O.; Corpl. J. M. Kistler, Laredo, Tex., to Fort McIntosh for discharge; Sergt. M. L. Hearn, Prescott, to Florence, Ariz.; Pvt. F. Ridgway, Florence, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Sergt. Edward F. Brady, Signal Corps, is reduced to a 1st class private.

Corpl. Middleton Smith, Signal Corps, is promoted to be sergeant.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 27, 1881:

Troop L, 5th Cav., to Fort Sidney, Neb.
Bat. L, 3d Art., to Atlanta, Ga.
Bats. F and K, 4th Art., to Fort Canby, Wash. T.
Bat. G, 4th Art., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Bat. L, 4th Art., to Fort Point, Cal.
Bat. M, 4th Art., to Point San Jose, Cal.
Bats. B and M, 5th Art., to Atlanta, Ga.
Co. A, 9th Inf., to Fort Sidney, Neb.
Co. E, 9th Inf., to Cheyenne Depot, W. T.
Co. F, 9th Inf., to Fort Omaha, Neb.
These changes appeared in the table of stations published last week, but not the following, also reported:
Co. D, 8th Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.
Co. H, 8th Inf., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Recruiting Service.—Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, now at Pittsburg, Pa., will report by letter to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New York, to relieve Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf. (S. O., July 1, W. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

In Camp.—On Wednesday Company G, 3d Cav., consisting of forty-five men and two officers, under command of Capt. Emmet Crawford, camped at the Wilson and Cass lakes and left there yesterday for Middle Park, accompanied by ten of our teamsters hauling supplies. They are a fine squad of men, well trained to the Indian business, and will make it interesting for Lo if they get half a chance. They are from Fort Russell, and will camp about twenty miles west of Hot Sulphur Springs. Colorado M.-er, June 11.

Camp Lawson, Col., June 21, 1881.—Co. G, 3d Cav., is stationed at present in Middle Park, Col., watching the Utes. They have a very pleasant camp on Grand River, and have named it Camp Lawson, after the late Capt. Joseph Lawson, 3d Cav., whom it is well known saved the command from destruction in Thornburgh's fight on Milk River. The men find plenty of amusement in fishing and hunting, the streams throughout the park being full of trout, and the mountains around alive with game of all kinds. A better or more contented lot of men cannot be found in the Army than are in this company. On their march overland from Fort Russell the people of the country through which they passed spoke in the highest praise of their fine soldierly qualities and of their general good behavior. As customary, the company will celebrate the 4th of July in grand style; all kinds of amusements during the day and a grand display of fire-works in the evening.
E. O.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. A. E. Wood, seven days (S. O. 123, June 23, D. M.).

Rejoins.—1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, B. Q. M.; Corpl. Lawson, Co. B, and Private Henry Slocum, Co. K, will return from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, Kas., their proper station (S. O. 120, June 18, D. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded without delay under proper charge to Fort Garland, Colo., for assignment to the 4th Cav. (S. O., June 28, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, in the month of July, 1881, 2d Lieut. L. S. Welborn, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 56, June 20, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. E. Overton will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners, now awaiting transportation to Alcatraz Island, and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 69, June 17, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Detached Service.—Major Lewis Merrill will proceed to Fort Totten, D. T., on public business, under the special instructions he has received from the Comdr. Dept. of Dakota. On completion of this duty he will return to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 107, June 20, D. P.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, now at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, will take a detachment of enlisted men, now at Fort Snelling, to Bismarck, D. T., and start them to their respective stations (S. O. 109, June 23, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. James M. Bell, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 107, June 20, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply to the Adj.-Gen. Mil. Div. of Missouri for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 85, June 23, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—Col. Edward Hatch, Comdg Dist. of

New Mexico, accompanied by 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adjt., will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and such other points in the vicinity as he may deem necessary, on public business; on completion of which they will return to their station (S. O. 74, June 15, D. N. M.).

2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, Acting Engineer Officer of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and carry out the instructions contained in letter of June 10, 1881 (S. O. 76, June 20, D. N. M.).

During the temporary absence of Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. M. F. Goodwin, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., will command Fort Marcy (S. O. 77, June 21, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. D. Viole, member, and 2d Lieut. H. O. Flipper, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 5 (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., is relieved as a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 85, June 23, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., July 1 (S. O. 111, June 27, D. E.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. C. H. Hunter is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to join his battery in the Dept. of East (S. O. 124, June 24, D. M.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point Aug. 23, 1881, for duty at the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on business connected with the board appointed in G. O. 48, May 16, 1881, from the War Dept., of which he is recorder (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from July 1, 1881, 1st Lieut. R. G. Howell (S. O., June 24, W. D.).

Par. 1, S. O. 56, from Hdqrs Dept. of South, granting leave of absence to 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, Little Rock Bks, Ark., is amended to read to take effect July 18, 1881 (S. O. 65, June 24, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. H. Gifford, four months (S. O., June 24, W. D.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb will be relieved from special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., by the C. O. of the school on the receipt of this order, and will join his battery (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, president; 1st Lieuts. John B. Eaton, Joseph M. Catiff, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Postley, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 23 (S. O. 110, June 24, D. E.).

Capt. James M. Lancaster, president; 1st Lieuts. John F. Mount, C. W. Harrold, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., July 1 (S. O. 111, June 27, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Light Battery B, 4th Art. (Haebronck's), will take part in the 4th of July parade at San Francisco.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Walter Howe, Bat. K, Fort Point, Cal., changing station, will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., in advance of his company, by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on June 30, reporting to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 100, June 21, M. D. P.).

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico for duty (S. O. 121, June 20, D. M.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. C. Dunwoody, Acting Signal Officer, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on duty connected with the signal service in New Mexico, on the completion of which he will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft, president; 1st Lieuts. Frederick Fugler, R. Q. M., Charles A. L. Totten, Joseph Garrard, George H. Paddock, James L. Wilson, members, and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 22 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Capt. G. B. Rodney and 2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, members, G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., June 23 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Par. 4, S. O. 99, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, is so far modified as to detail 1st Lieut. William Ennis a member of the Court instead of Judge-Advocate, and 1st Lieut. Frederick Fugler, R. Q. M., as Judge-Advocate of the Court (S. O. 100, June 21, M. D. P.).

To Join.—Capt. J. B. Campbell will report for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., July 1, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Detached Service.—Major R. H. Jackson will proceed to Savannah, Ga., in accordance with letter of instructions from Hdqrs Dept. of South of June 25. On the completion of his investigation at Oglethorpe Bks he will return to his station (S. O. 66, June 25, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of South, 1st Lieut. A. L. Mouton, Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 65, June 24, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet, four days.

1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, seven days (S. O. 65, June 24, D. S.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., is authorized to grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private John Murphy, Bat. E (S. O. 66, June 25, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capts. Kinzie Bates, T. M. Tolman, D. F. Callinan, 1st Lieuts. C. A. Booth, F. H. Edmunds, Louis Wilhelm, Adjts., and 2d Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 5 (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 56, June 20, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 108, June 21, D. D.).

Appointed.—Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Hancock, was appointed, by direction of the President, July 1, a Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Fry, retired.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Mounted Pay.—2d Lieut. J. J. Shaw is announced as entitled to mounted pay from May 1, 1881—the date of his assumption of duty at Supply Depot, Rawlins Station, W. T. (S. O. 123, June 23, D. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause 40 recruits to be forwarded to Fort Garland, Colo., for the 6th Inf. (S. O., June 28, W. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Special Service.—Col. John Gibbon will proceed to Helena, Montana, taking station at that place, and visiting such other points in the Territory of Montana as he may find necessary in carrying out these orders, under the Act approved March 3, 1881, entitled "An Act for the relief of citizens of Montana, who served with the United States Troops in the War with the Nez Percés, etc., etc." 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., will accompany Col. Gibbon to assist him in the performance of this duty. Post Commanders will furnish Col. Gibbon such transportation as may be necessary in travelling, to carry out the above order (S. O. 110, June 24, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. G. L. Browning (S. O., June 29, W. D.).

Relieved.—Capt. George L. Browning is relieved from duty as recorder of the Board of Officers appointed by G. O. 31, March 21, 1881, from the War Dept. (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Change of Station.—Co. D (Bailey's), Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Co. H (Wells's), Angel Island, Cal., will exchange stations, leaving their respective posts in July. As these companies will probably be required to cut and deliver poles along the stage route between Beno and Fort Bidwell, for a military telegraph line, the date of their departure will be definitely fixed hereafter (S. O. 95, June 14, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—Col. A. V. Kautz will proceed to Benicia Bks, Cal., to comply with instructions he has received from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 95, June 14, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. George M. Brayton, president; Capt. Charles Porter, 1st Lieuts. F. A. Whitney, Adjts., James W. Powell, members, and 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Diego Bks, Cal., June 25 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, president; Capt. William S. Worth, 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., June 23 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney, Adjts., will report to the C. O. San Diego Bks, Cal., for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Capt. Augustus W. Corlies will report to the C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., for G. C.-M. duty; on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 100, June 21, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller is detailed as an additional member G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 55, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 56, June 20, D. P.).

Promotion.—The following promotion has been announced: 2d Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, Co. H, (Fort McKinney, Wyo.), to be 1st Lieutenant Co. E, 9th Inf., (Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.). Lieut. Robertson will join his proper company without delay (S. O. 57, June 23, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and make a thorough inspection of that post, including the manner, cost, and progress of construction. He will also examine as closely as possible into the condition of affairs connected with the Indians in that vicinity. As soon as this duty is performed, Major Coppinger will return to Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri and make his report (S. O. 121, June 20, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, president; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 1st Lieuts. Daniel F. Stiles, Alured Larke, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., July 1 (S. O. 112, June 29, D. E.).

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Private Dennis Holmes, Co. E, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 113, June 30, D. E.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. William L. Buck will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and comply with instructions in letter to him of June 13. In carrying out his provisions, he will use rail transportation from station to station, when necessary. Lieut. Buck is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field with United States Military Telegraph construction party (S. O. 73, June 13, D. N. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fort Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 57, June 23, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Detached Service.—2d Lieuts. C. E. Garst and Edward Lloyd are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 40, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

The C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., will at once send 1st Lieut. George A. Cornish, with twelve enlisted men of Co. I, fully armed and equipped and supplied with ten days' rations (including five days' travelling rations), to Arboles, Colorado, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, where, upon arrival, he will carry out the instructions contained in letter to him of June 21, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 77, June 21, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 121, June 20, D. M.).

Relieved.—Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Recruiting Officer, by Capt. T. G. Gregg, 2d Cav. Capt. Hartz thereafter to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report by letter to the Superintendent for instructions (S. O., July 1, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. E. S. Ewing is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Concho, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 80, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 85, June 23, D. T.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. Louis H. Sanger (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. B. B. Keeler, member, G. C.-M.

at San Diego Bks, Cal., June 25 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of seven months, Capt. Charles R. Paul, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 65, June 24, M. D. M.).

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, Adjts., will return to his station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 107, June 20, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. A. McO. Ogle is temporarily relieved from duty with his company and at the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will report to the Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Missouri for duty in his office (S. O. 120, June 18, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William J. Lyster, president; Capt. Richard Vance, 1st Lieuts. John A. Payne, W. M. Williams, A. McO. Guard, 2d Lieuts. W. P. Evans, H. L. Roberts, members, and 1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 22 (S. O. 120, June 18, D. M.).

Recruiting Service.—A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of making enlistments and re-enlistments for regiments serving in the Dept. of Missouri. Capt. W. J. Lyster is designated as the recruiting officer, and will perform the duties of that position under orders of the Department Commander in addition to his other duties (S. O. 122, June 21, D. M.).

Murder or Suicide.—A despatch of June 25, from Fort Leavenworth to the Chicago Times, says: The dead body of a soldier of the 19th Infantry was found on the reservation yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He had a revolver in his right hand, and there was a bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead just above the eyes, where the bones were frightfully crushed. The name of this man was Henry Waggoner. In his pockets were found \$35 and some rings on his fingers. The first idea was that he had taken his own life, but it transpires that, on the day previous, he had about \$3,000 and possibly had it with him on the night he was killed, and that the \$35 were on his person to mislead the officers into the belief he had committed suicide. He had served one term of enlistment in the 5th Infantry, another in the 1st Cavalry, and only two days ago enlisted in the 19th Infantry. He has relatives living in St. Louis. Detectives have the case in hand.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Robert Fletcher, member, G. C.-M. at San Diego Bks, Cal., June 25 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel was ordered to return to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., June 30, 1881 (S. O. 99, June 20, M. D. P.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Detached Service.—Par. 4, S. O. 81, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, directing 2d Lieut. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., to report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. of Texas, for duty in the field, is revoked. Lieut. Jones is detailed for special service, to command the detachment of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, and will relieve 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, 24th Inf., from that duty (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

Capt. D. C. Poole is assigned to command a detachment of forty colored recruits ordered to leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., on July 2, via Running Water, D. T., for Fort Randall, Dakota, where they will, on arrival, be reported to the C. O. of the post, for assignment to the 25th Inf. (Order 133, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., June 28).

The journey, from Eastland to Colorado City, Tex., and return, performed by 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, under par. 1, S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, is approved (S. O. 85, June 23, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Recruits.—The Supt. of General Recruiting Service will forward thirty recruits to Fort Garland, Colo., for the 23d Inf. (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, when relieved from the command of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, will comply with the requirements of par. 4, S. O. 133, from the Adjts.-Genl's Office (S. O. 84, June 21, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. R. Tully will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 2, for Fort Randall, D. T. (Order 133, June 28, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on account of sickness, Major Joseph Bush, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota. At the expiration of this leave, if still unfit for duty, Major Bush will forward certificates as required by G. O. 114, series of 1877, from the H. Q. A. (S. O. 107, June 20, D. D.).

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty colored infantry recruits to be prepared and forwarded without delay under proper charge to Fort Randall, D. T., via Running Water, D. T., for assignment to the 25th Inf. (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjts.-Genl's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 25, 1881.

Major Edward G. Beckwith (retired)—Died June 22, 1881, at Clifton, New York.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 22. Detail: Eight officers of the 19th Inf.

At Fort Davis, Tex., July 5. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and two of the 10th Cav.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 22. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., June 23. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Inf., and two of the 4th Art.

At San Diego Bks, Cal., June 25. Detail: Five officers of the 8th Inf.; one of the 18th Inf., and one of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 23. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Porter, N. Y., July 1. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., July 1. Detail: Four officers of the 3d Art.; one of the 1st Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Inf., at Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T., on certain quartermaster stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 123, June 23, D. M.).

Resolved.—Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Special Orders from A. G. O. of June 27.

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William B. Royall, 3d Cav., Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., will convene at Fort Omaha, Neb., on June 24, to examine into and report upon the condition of three sets of field officers' quarters at Fort Omaha, Neb. The Board will report whether, in their opinion, the buildings examined are worth repairing (S. O. 57, June 23, D. P.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement in the case of Convict James Randolph, late Private of Co. L, 9th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 123, June 23, D. M.)

In the cases of Private John Sweeney, Co. B, 4th Cav., and Private W. E. Miller, Co. D, 4th Cav., so much of the unexpired portions of the sentences as relate to confinement are remitted. They will be restored to duty with their companies (S. O. 125, June 25, D. M.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Israel Richcreek, July 2; Michael Hogan, July 8; Joseph Janza, July 9; James H. Mace, July 10; William Snider, July 13; Charles Clarkson, July 19; Joseph Sagle, July 20, 1881 (S. O. 126, June 27, D. M.)

Fires at Military Posts.—The Quartermaster-General, June 14th, addressed the following letter to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri:

On the morning of the 28th of January last a fire destroyed the department Headquarters building Whipple Barracks, A. T. From proceedings of a Board of Survey, it appears that it originated in some person unknown to the board having thrown into the privy vault a lighted match or cigar, which set fire to the loose paper therein.

It further appears from the evidence of the officer of the day, that this privy was connected by a covered passage way of wooden lattice-work with the Headquarters building, and that before this passage way could be torn down—the flames being drawn through the space under the roof, between the roof and plate and along its length inside, with the draft and roar of a furnace chimney—the Headquarters building was destroyed.

That though the garrison and depot employees, aided by the fire company from Prescott, did every possible thing to save the Headquarters building, owing to the rapidity with which the flames reached it and spread, it was impossible to subdue them or prevent its entire destruction.

Little property was saved or rescued from the offices. From some of the offices none was saved, although every effort was made for that purpose.

The attention of all officers connected with the Quartermaster's Department is called to the danger of erecting out-houses with inflammable connections capable of conducting fire to other buildings. Where such connections exist they should be removed.

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Jr., 1st Lieut. Co. F, 3d Cavalry, for a long time instructor at the Military Academy, arrived at this post on the 19th inst., and is the guest of Capt. D. Monahan.

Paymaster Towar is getting ready to move with his family to Omaha, Neb., where he has been ordered.

Col. Clapper, the Colorado stockman, is visiting at this post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. Monahan.

Miss Grace Ross, the accomplished daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. Ross, was serenaded by the band on Monday evening, June 20th, it being the anniversary of her birthday. All of the officers and ladies of the post, as well as many of Miss Grace's friends from Camp Carlin and Cheyenne, were present, and a pleasant evening was spent by all who participated in the "Storm Party."

Lieut. J. O'Brien took a short trip to Fort Sanders and returned on the 21st.

Everyone is getting ready for the "Fourth of July." There will be horse racing, base ball, foot racing, jumping, throwing, and many other games. We must content our selves, even though we don't have the Band.

Lieut. Fredk. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, recently delivered a lecture at Cheyenne to a large audience. The Lieutenant having received three months' leave of absence, will devote that time to lectures throughout the country, as he has had offers everywhere. He has five different lectures, two of which are devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy. Lieut. Schwatka is a good speaker, and is always listened to with the deepest interest.

The new engine house is finished, and the engine in its new quarters.

H. P. Buffon, the civilian Engineer at this post, who has been ill for the past month, is around again. REG.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, June 22, 1881.

Ordnance Department.—The following promotions are in order:

Lieut.-Col. Julian McAllister to be Colonel, vice Hagner, retired.

Major Adelbert R. Buffington to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice McAllister, to be promoted.

Capt. John R. McGinness to be Major, vice Buffington, to be promoted.

1st Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor to be Captain, vice McGinness, to be promoted.

Capt. James H. Rollins not appearing for examination, is again overhauled.

It is understood that all the officers named in S. O. 135, of June 15, 1881, ordered to be examined with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department, have passed the examination and will be transferred, viz.:

2d Lieut. Wm. Crozier, 4th Art.

2d Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., 4th Art.

2d Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d Art.

2d Lieut. W. B. Gordon, 4th Art.

2d Lieut. J. B. Totten, 4th Art.

Place of Staff Officers at Review, etc.—The General of the Army, under date of May 31, decided that

"Inasmuch as the Tactics and Regulations are silent on the subject, we must refer to usages of service. The officers of the General Staff, serving at military posts, do not belong to regiments or battalions, but constitute the staff of the commanding officer. They will attend him on all reviews and inspections, will form in line three paces to the rear of the commanding officer, who may at his discretion require them to stand fast when he proceeds to make the 'Inspection,' or he may instruct one or more to accompany him and remainder to retain their position at the post for review."

"But with non-commissioned officers no distinction is made as to whether they are Regimental or of the General Staff, all taking post as prescribed in Tactics. Acting rank confers no position prejudicial to actual rank."

(This is substantially the same as his decision of May 14, published in JOURNAL of June 4, p. 913, except that the last paragraph in regard to non-commissioned officers is additional to the first decision.—ED. JOURNAL.)

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of California, held at San Francisco, May 25, 1st Lieutenant J. L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. Army (retired), were, amongst others, elected members of the order.

GENERAL O. E. BARCOCK, U. S. A., and family, will be at Old Point Comfort for the summer.

LIEUT.-COL. R. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., on leave of absence, registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri during the week ending June 25.

1st LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, Professor at Carbondale, Ill., College, passed his vacation at Chicago, Ill.

THAT *beau sabreur*, Captain John G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cavalry, A. D. C. to General Crook, was in New York this week, on Court-martial service at Governor's Island.

GENERAL E. O. C. ORD, U. S. A., and family, arrived in St. Louis, from Mexico, June 26. The general speaks very favorably of the Republic, and says the condition of Mexico shows great improvement, and the elements of growth and prosperity are being developed in a gratifying manner.

The family of General George D. Buggles, U. S. A., will spend the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. BARBER, 1st U. S. Artillery, who recently rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a year's leave spent in Europe, where his wife died, will shortly transfer to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

CAPT. ROBERT HARDIE, the last survivor of the Dartmoor massacre, died June 28, at Baltimore, after a brief illness, in the 83d year of his age. His widow survives him, and he leaves four children, among whom is Passed Assistant Engineer David Hardie, U. S. N.

COL. WM. LUDLOW, U. S. Engineer Corps, has begun to rebuild the dykes in the Delaware river between Bordentown and Trenton, N. J., which were washed out by the ice-gorge last winter.

THE Maimed Soldiers' and Sailors' League of Philadelphia drafted a pension bill which fixes the pensions of all soldiers and sailors who lost a leg or an arm, or the use of either, at \$40 a month. Branch leagues will be formed in other States and Territories.

THE Secretary of State of Santo Domingo announces that Santo Domingo will not sell Samana Bay to the United States.

COMMODORE URSHUR, U. S. N., who has been travelling in Europe with his family during the year, arrived in Washington last week. He left his wife and daughter and his step-daughter, Miss Kearney, who was a daughter of Gen. Phil Kearney, in Paris.

BUMORS are again rife of the early retirement of Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, of the 5th Infantry, and Col. F. T. Dent, of the 1st Artillery.

SURGEON J. M. FLINT, U. S. N., has been ordered to Boston as the president of a chemical board to test the process of preserving timber for naval purposes by the American Wood Preserving Company. He will be assisted by Dr. New, of the Surgeon General's office, and Dr. T. W. Taylor, of the Smithsonian Institution.

COMMODORE JEFFERS, who goes abroad for the Navy Department on an inspection of ordnance supplies at the various European capitals, sailed from New York June 29.

EX-SECRETARY of War Ramsey was in Washington this week, and called on Secretary Lincoln at the War Department.

THE unveiling of the statue of Maj.-Gen. McPherson, erected over his grave at Clyde, Ohio, will take place at that place July 22, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. President Garfield will be present. Arrangements had been made for holding the annual reunion of the President's old regiment, the 42d Ohio, at Galion, Ohio, in the latter part of August, but the date has been changed to July 23, in order that the President may be able to be in attendance on both occasions without making a second trip to the West.

COMMODORE PATTERSON, U. S. N., commanding the Washington Navy-yard, was recently called upon by a committee of the mechanical departments of the yard in reference to an increase of pay, and has promised to give the matter careful and prompt attention.

LIEUT. GEO. R. CREIL, 13th U. S. Infantry, who is at present on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, was married June 23, at Detroit, to Miss Kate Duncan, only daughter of the late William C. Duncan, Esq.

In future French navy officers and seamen may grow beards and moustaches. Moustaches without beards are still prohibited.

GEN. SHEPARD's family will spend the summer at Newton, Mass. The husband of their daughter, Mrs. Thackara, is on duty at Boston.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Secretary Hunt, wife and daughter, and Col. Rockwell returned to Washington Monday evening, from Long Branch.

A PRUSSIAN grenadier has created a genuine sensation in Berlin by walking, or running, against race-horses, and has undertaken to walk from Berlin to Magdeburg, more than ninety miles, in 12 hours, and to Vienna in four days.

DR. JOHN W. HOLZ, of Cloverfoot, Ky., committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the body. He was a nephew of Gen. Joseph Holt, late Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.

BRIG.-GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, Colonel 3d Infantry, detailed a member of the Magazine Gun Board ordered to assemble in New York on the 5th of July, is spending a few days in Washington.

THE Kentucky papers continue their comments upon the career of Gen. D. S. Goodloe, whose death was announced in the JOURNAL of last week, and dwell upon his sterling integrity, benevolence, generous hospitality, and his patriotism and loyalty to the Government at a time when it cost something to be loyal in Kentucky. He was a Whig in politics, and unalterably opposed to the Rebellion. He was made chairman of the Union State Central Committee, and among the numerous civil offices he held were those of United States Assessor, under President Lincoln, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Pension Agent. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Kentucky University, and at his death was curator of the same. In 1845 he was a colonel of the State militia, and in 1851 the organizations elected him major-general. He was equally prominent in Masonry, the records of the General Grand Encampment of the United States showing him to have been an officer longer than any other knight except one. Of six sons, three survive him. These are Col. W. C. Goodloe, late Minister to Belgium, David S., Jr., a physician of good practice in Lexington, and Major Green Clay Goodloe, of the Marine Corps. They inherit a good name and a fine estate.

THE 37th annual commencement of Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, last week, was an interesting occasion. The university cadets were reviewed by Lieut. Col. S. Otis, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who was present.

THE *Detroit Free Press* thus revives an old story already published here: An Army Colonel, who hoped to be appointed to the Brigadier Generalship which Gen. Miles afterward received, was seen gazing at the skies one night. "What are you looking for, Colonel Mackenzie?" said Captain McLaughlin. "Oh," said the Colonel, "I am only looking for a star." "Colonel," replied the Captain, "there's Miles between you and that star." And there was.

GEN. POPE, commanding the Department of Missouri, accompanied by his wife and a part of his staff, will arrive in the city to-morrow from Fort Leavenworth. The general is on his way east, and is combining pleasure with business. He will stop in the city for a short time, to visit his friend, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.—*Chicago Times*, June 27.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle*, of June 20, speaking of the recent advent of Captain William P. McCann, U. S. N., to the command of the flagship *Pensacola*, says: "Captain William P. McCann, who on Saturday took command of the flagship *Pensacola*, has seen a great deal of service in the Navy, and to few if any fitter men, could the command be given. His private record is not less than his public services, his personal qualities being of a high order of goodness, to which many friends in Vallejo and vicinity willingly testify."

REFERRING to the discussion, in the British Parliament, on Professor J. B. Soley's book, reported in a recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the *New York Herald* says: "Surely the schoolmaster is abroad in days when Britannia is ready to consider the question of taking lessons in naval education from Brother Jonathan, and when the once proscribed 'American book' is quoted as an authority in the British Parliament."

THE *Baltimore American* gives an interesting account of the visit of Fred. Douglass to the homestead of Mr. Edmund Lloyd on Wye River, Talbot County, Md., which he left 56 years ago, when he took French leave of his slave master and the delights of bondage. He also visited the grave yard that contains the remains of Admiral Buchanan, who commanded the *Merrimac* in the action at Hampton Roads with the *Monitor*, and those of Gen. Winder, of the Confederate Army, both of whom married daughters of the father of the present Edmund Lloyd.

INFORMATION has been received in Galveston of the death, at the age of 56, of Gen. Cervantes Canales, of the Mexican army. The son of a distinguished officer of the Mexican revolution of 1810, he began his military career in 1857, in the war which gave his country the constitution under which it is now governed. At the close of this war he went into business as a merchant. When the French invaded Mexico he re-entered military life. During this war he distinguished himself in the campaigns about Matamoros against the French General, Du Pain. He has been commandant of the Army of the North, and attained the rank of Major-General in the Mexican Army. As Governor and commandant of the troops in Tamaulipas, he was a terror to evil-doers. He was noted for his liberal views.

THE regular monthly meeting of the United States Naval Institute, Boston branch, was held at the court-martial room, Navy-yard, Boston, June 30. A paper on "What shall be done with the Navy officers who are graduating?" was read. The prize essay read at the last meeting was also discussed.

THE *Norfolk Landmark* says: Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham has reported at the Yard for duty.... Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson has returned from Washington.... The U. S. Cadet Engineers' practice ship *Standish*, Lieut.-Commander S. H. Baker, and the *Mayflower*, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler, arrived June 22 from Washington with the cadet engineers on their annual cruise. The cadets were engaged during the day in the machine shops of the Steam Engineering Department. One of the board tells an amusing incident in connection with the recommendation that the cadets be prohibited the use of tobacco. At the time this recommendation was being embodied in writing he says every member of the board had a lighted cigar in his mouth.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank Plunkett, of the Navy, charged with scandalous conduct, neglect of duty, and disobedience of orders, met with closed doors at the Washington Navy-yard, Wednesday, after a postponement from Thursday of the previous week. The trial will probably last two weeks.

The officers and men of Fort Sanders, Wyoming, express a desire to hear a lecture from Lieutenant Schwab, 2d Cav., on his Arctic experiences.

From the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, the following is written in a letter dated June 11: General Mackenzie's command of six companies of cavalry and four of infantry arrived here on the 3d and 6th insts. Two companies of cavalry and four of infantry left this post again on the 8th inst.; the former to act as escorts to the Indian commission, and the latter to construct a wagon road from the Gunnison to Grand river, towards White river. This Cantonment is garrisoned by five companies of the 23d Infantry, with Gen. Mackenzie's headquarters. The four companies of cavalry belonging to this station are camped on the grassy part of the country, about sixteen miles south of here. Our arrival here did not seem to alarm the Indians in the least; they are all peaceable and seemingly well disposed. I am almost certain there will be little or no trouble with them. Of course, they do not like the idea of being removed from their present reservation to a country which really is not capable of supporting a horned toad. It is hard, but I suppose it is all right.

1st Lieut. EDGAR Z. STEEVER, 3d Cav., has lately been to Omaha to make arrangements about surveying portions of northern Wyoming. Captain Stanton, of the Engineers, will go out with the expedition, but will leave it in Lieut. Steever's charge early in August. The pack train is now being fitted out at Cheyenne depot, and some soldiers will be sent down from Fort Sanders to take charge of it. The object of the survey is to determine the exact course of certain streams; to find a road across the Big Horn mountains; and a new route into Wyoming's famous Yellowstone park. The proceeding of the expedition will be watched with a great deal of interest.—*Cheyenne Leader*, June 23.

The Omaha Herald of June 24 has a report of an interview with Sergt. C. J. Hatcher, of Co. B, 6th Inf., who had just come from White River, as one of the six non-commissioned officers detailed for faithful service to report at New York for recruiting duty for a year. Regarding the transfer of the Utes, he says:

"The Indians are deciding now whether they will fight or go peacefully."

"Who is at the council?"

"Colorow was at the camp when I left, and Douglas (who has been in the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth since the Meeker massacre until a few weeks ago), was expected there daily to take part in the council."

"How is life at the camp?"

"The troops are in excellent health. In the past winter a building has been set apart for a theatre and ball room. We have scenery, stage, plays by local talent, and a series of pleasant parties. There are seven companies in camp now, five of the 6th Inf. and two of the 3d Cav."

A LETTER from Fort Sully, of June 13, in the *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, of June 23, says: Two masts were erected a few days ago, between here and Bennett, to lay a wire across the river, connecting this place with the Black Hills. In a short time there will be a complete circuit established from here to Meade, then up to Keogh, from there to Bismarck, then on to Standing Rock and back to Sully.... Active preparations are being made in East and West Pierre for a grand celebration on the coming 4th of July. Efforts are being made to secure the services of the 11th Infantry band for that day. They will have a good time then.... Saturday night a crowd of aspiring astronomers were watching for the eclipse.

LIEUTS. A. H. MERRILL, 1st; Jas. E. Eastman, 2d; and E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, having finished the course of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point, will shortly rejoin their batteries. The new detail of artillery officers who are to report next January for a similar course of instruction in torpedo service will not be announced until later on.

LIEUT. E. M. COBB, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has for some years been on duty as commissary officer for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, will shortly rejoin his battery at Fort McHenry.

1st Lieut. JOHN G. BOURKE, 3d Cavalry, aide to General Crook, is engaged in the study of the ethnographic, social and historic character of the North American Indians, including the Sioux, Cheyenne, and other northern tribes, as well as the Pueblo and Zuni Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. During his various campaigns in the countries occupied by these people, he has collected a vast amount of information concerning their habits, modes of life, and customs; religious, social, and mythological peculiarities; and other traits which tend to show the origin of these tribes—whether indigenous, autochthonous, races, or sprung from Asiatic or Phœnician sources. The problem is one which ethnographers have not yet solved, and concerning which there is much ground to be traversed, and many difficulties to be overcome. If enthusiasm in the work, careful observation of facts, close ethnographic application, wide research, and well directed study, will accomplish anything, much may be expected of Lieut. Bourke's labors. He has ample authority from Gen. Sheridan to pursue his studies in the Division of the Missouri, which territory embraces in its limits more Indians than any other portion of the country, and offers a rich field for this particular study; and Lieut. Bourke is working it with the diligence characteristic of one who knows its value and importance.—*Cheyenne Leader*.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Report of June 18 says: Commander A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., was down from Mare Island on Thursday to see the *Rodgers* off.... Mrs. Parks, wife of Fleet Paymaster Parks, and Mrs. Smith, wife of Paymaster Smith, of the *Alaska*, will arrive from the East next Wednesday.... Gen. McDowell, accompanied by Lieut. Anderson, of the 4th Artillery, will proceed to Forts Halleck and McDermitt next week on a tour of inspection.... Capt. Benham, commanding

the flagship *Richmond*, of the Asiatic Squadron, will take the position temporarily held by Capt. Irwin, as captain of the Navy-yard.... Lieut. Swinburne, commanding the U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, at present repairing at Mare Island, was on hand to give the *Rodgers* a good send-off on Thursday.... Master Charles F. Putnam, of the *Hassler*, promptly volunteered his services for the *Rodgers* Arctic expedition when it transpired that Master Halsey, one of the original volunteers, was incapacitated from service. Master Putnam is an active, energetic, companionable young officer, and will prove quite an acquisition to the *Rodgers*' staff.

THE NEW YORK Herald of June 20 says: "John M. Courtenay, president of the New York, West Shore, and Chicago Railroad Company, died yesterday, at his residence, 'Idlewild,' Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, aged 56 years. The deceased was formerly agent of the New York Steamship Company at New Orleans and president of the National Marine and Fire Insurance Company of that city. He was also the projector of the present New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. In 1868 he came to this city and commenced the organization of the New York, West Shore, and Chicago Railroad Company. His failing health for the last four years compelled him to retire from active business. During this time, however, he occupied himself with the study of mechanics and applied science, and several valuable inventions have been the result of his labors, notably the deep sea automatic whistling buoy, now adopted by all the maritime nations of the world." We add to the foregoing that Mr. Courtenay leaves a widow and two daughters, both married to Army officers, Capt. T. H. Handbury and Lieut. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers.

THE Ford County Globe of Dodge City, June 21, says: The Fort Dodge people are inclined to amuse themselves after the most approved plan. They have recently fitted up a handsome theatre, adorned with beautiful scenery and stage ornaments. Last Thursday evening was the "Opening night." The Amateur Theatricals appeared in a drama of two acts, entitled "Meg's Diversion," with the following cast of characters:

Jeremy Crow (a Devonshire Farmer)..... Mr. Ned Offley.
Ashley Merton, Esq. (of Merton Hall)..... Capt. R. L. Eskridge.
Jasper Pidgeon (a Village Carpenter)..... Lt. O. L. Wieting.
Roland Pidgeon (his brother)..... Capt. G. A. Goodale.
Eytam (an Exeter Lawyer)..... Lieut. W. A. Nichols.
Mrs. Nettell (of the Grange—a Widow)..... Miss Lottie Haller.
Cornelia and Margaret (Daughters of Crow).....
..... Miss Nellie Kelley and Mrs. Rice.

In addition to the above the programme contained several choice selections of music, and the musical talent of Fort Dodge is unquestionably good. The drama was well rendered and reflected credit on the talented amateurs. The orchestra, under the directorship of Prof. Sebastian Berninger, was an interesting feature.

The age which Queen Victoria has just reached—62 years—only eleven English sovereigns since the conquest have exceeded. Of these only three enjoyed a longer reign. The Emperor of Germany, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Denmark are the only European rulers older than Victoria.

THE Leavenworth, Kas., Standard of June 22 says: The marriage of Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss Mary H. Baldrige, daughter of Chaplain B. L. Baldrige, U. S. A., took place in the First U. P. Church at one o'clock yesterday. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens and draped with the stars and stripes and was crowded by the many friends of the bride and groom. Promptly at one o'clock the bridal party entered the church and took their places in front of the altar, where the ceremony was performed by Chaplain Baldrige, father of the bride, Chaplain Woart, of Fort Leavenworth, and Chaplain McClary, of the penitentiary, occupying seats on the platform. After the ceremony the party and friends repaired to the residence of Chaplain Baldrige, corner of Third and Arch streets, where the reception was held and where an elegant lunch was in waiting. The bride and groom occupied a position on the north side of the parlor, where they received the congratulations and good wishes of their friends. The bride was dressed in an elegant white satin dress, with full train, and trimmed with pleatings and beaded passementerie, tulle veil and orange blossoms. The groom was dressed in the U. S. regulation dress uniform. The bride and groom left on the M. & P. train for Chicago, where they will remain for a few days, and then proceed to their post at Fort Randall, Dakota. The presents were many and very elegant, consisting of silverware, statuary, carved work, plaques, glassware, napery, etc.

THE Binghamton Republican of June 24 says: Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, U. S. N., late Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Squadron, and daughter, were in town yesterday. Mr. Robie reached San Francisco from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 1st instant, having, at his own request, been detached from sea duty and ordered home. This last cruise of Mr. Robie's in the Pacific, completes his sea duty, and entitles him to shore duty until he is sixty-two years of age. Out of thirty years in the engineering department of the naval service Mr. Robie has spent seventeen years at sea, and has been in all parts of the world. He was with Commodore Perry on his memorable Japan expedition, and on that cruise circumnavigated the globe. With his service during and since the war the readers of the *Republican* are familiar. He is now advised that he will be ordered to take charge of the Steam Engineering Department in the Navy-yard at Boston, where he expects to remain for the next three years and where he will remove his family (now at Marathon), and live within the Yard in quarters furnished by the Government. Mr. Robie has hosts of warm personal friends in this city and vicinity who will unite in congratulating him upon the termination of his sea service and the agreeable duty to

which he is now to be assigned—a position which, in his case, is the well merited reward of long, faithful and efficient service.

THERE is an old manuscript West Point orderly book which contains some curious entries. Under date of July 3, 1780, is the following:

"To-morrow being the anniversary of the Independence of America, the commander wishes to have the pleasure of seeing the officers of the garrison at 11 o'clock, to drink a glass of — with him. The troops will be served with a gill of rum at the same time."

In another place is the following: "The children of non-commissioned officers and privates will draw but half rations. Spelling ones to draw no public provisions."

"No woman who shall in the future be married to a non-commissioned officer or soldier by a Justice of the Peace of this State shall be allowed to remain at this point."

"John Gordon, of the 12th Mass. Regiment, has been found guilty of stealing salt, and is sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his bare back."

"Benj. Kerchill and Ebenezer Forgood are sentenced to run the gauntlet bare back'd through a file of men, in open order, with a bayonet at each of their breasts."

THE Cheyenne Leader, of June 23, contains another letter, signed "Regular," discussing the causes of desertion at Fort Laramie. He holds that one of the principal causes is that men who enlist as soldiers find their occupation to be that of day laborers, and in a monotonous career, which gives them few opportunities for the recreations and variety which the day laborer has in city life. Another letter, in the same paper, signed "Recruit," says that the men who now desert "would kick if fed on custard pie and provided with feather beds," so that there seems to be a difference of opinion between these two authorities.

THE Vancouver Independent, of June 16, says: Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., now at Fort Boise, will take his leave of absence, already granted, in August.... Lieut. C. W. Rowell, Adjutant 2d Infantry, left this post this morning on return to Fort Coeur d'Alene, his station.... Lieut. James Ullo, 2d Inf., arrived at headquarters on Monday, from Camp Spokane, on leave, en route to Europe.... Fort Boise is to be supplied with water from a creek by a system of reservoirs and pipes, the work on which is now progressing.... Gen. O. D. Greene, Adjt.-Gen. of the Department, left this morning for Camp Spokane, expecting to be gone a week or ten days.... The health of Col. E. C. Mason's mother and daughter having improved he expects to leave on the steamer of the 27th, en route to his station in Wyoming Territory.... Co. F, 1st Cav., Capt. W. B. Parrell in command, expects to be sent from Fort Boise on a scout after a few renegade Indians seen on Weiser river, to start about July 1st.... Lieut. Price, U. S. Engineer Corps, is mapping the surveys of the Columbia river bar as the work progresses. There are several important changes since the last survey was made.... Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., arrived down last Saturday, in charge of an insane man from Fort Coeur d'Alene. After a short return to his post he will leave for the military school at Fort Leavenworth.... Soldiers whose terms of enlistment expire at Fort Boise and other points in the upper country immediately rush off to the Wood river district. There will be a furor of re-enlistment this fall when they come back "busted."

THE Bismarck Tribune of June 22 says: Lieut. English, while in charge of the guards at the levee, yesterday, discovered Geo. Harris, a deserter from Co. D, 11th Infantry, who deserted about six months ago. He was immediately taken into custody.

THE report of the Examining Board of Navy Paymasters, which has been engaged for some time in the examination of Paymaster John H. Stevenson, will probably reach the Secretary of the Navy Saturday. The final argument of R. G. Ingersoll, the candidate's counsel, was made on Wednesday. The counsel for the Government, Asst. Attorney-General Simons, concluded his argument on Monday.

THE late Thomas Garfield, uncle of the President, who was killed last week by accident, was a remarkably generous and genial man.

CAPT. R. B. FORBES, of Milton, Mass., known in America and Europe as a valued friend of the Life Saving Service of the maritime nations of the world, and who was appointed in 1879 president of the board to examine devices and inventions designed as apparatus for the Life Saving Service, has resigned that position on account of advanced age and poor health. In accepting the resignation Secretary Win. om warmly thanked him for his services, as did also Mr. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life Saving Service.

E. H. Wilder of Manchester, N. H., the inventor of the knitting machines, has invented a gun somewhat similar to the Gatling gun. It was tested last week and worked satisfactorily, its five barrels firing 1,000 shots a minute. The trial was made on the Massabesic Lake, and through a field glass the balls were seen to strike two miles away, in a radius of ten feet.—*Springfield Republican*.

CAPT. HOWGATE, late U. S. A., who was in San Francisco during the fitting out of the *Rodgers* for her Arctic cruise, is reported to have returned to Washington. It was the Captain's desire to be in St. Johns, N. F., on the departure of the Greeley expedition, but he returned too late to reach there by July 4th, the date fixed for the sailing of the expedition.

GEN. DAVID HUNTER, U. S. A., and family have gone to Narragansett.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tehuantepec, Mexico, writing under date of June 5, informs us that Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze, U. S. N., has just returned to Tehuantepec from San Francisco, where he had been to purchase goods for the Tehuantepec Inter-Ocean Railroad Company, in order to commence immediate work at the roadstead of Chipequa, where a harbor is to be built for the terminus of the road. It is expected that Lieut. Leutze will be in charge of the work, if his leave can

be extended. There will be 45 miles of the railroad built on July 2. The lieutenant has his wife and children with him, and will live on the promontory of Chiquepa, as soon as the houses which were built in San Francisco come down.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending June 30, 1881: 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., at 1440 Mass. avenue, on 7 days' leave; 2d Lieut. W. T. Howard, at Ebbitt House, en route for examination with view to transfer to Ordnance Dept.; Capt. C. R. Barnett, A. Q. M., to see Adjt.-Gen.; 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cav., at 1405 "H" street, on 3 months' leave; Maj. James Gilliss, Quartermaster, U. S. A., at 1105 "H" street, leave from Fort Monroe; Professor S. E. Tillman, U. S. Military Academy, at 921 Faragut Square; 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Inf., at St. James Hotel; 2d Lieut. A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., also at St. James Hotel. The above-named officers are on leave from West Point. Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, Colonel 3d Inf., at Ebbitt House, under orders, A. G. O.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Buell, Colonel 15th Infantry, on two months' sick leave, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Monday, June 27. The 15th Inf. is temporarily commanded by its Major, Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine having received a 30 days' leave to attend the obsequies of his mother, who recently died in New York.

Bvt.-Col. Wm. G. Mitchell, Capt. 5th Inf., and senior Aide-de-Camp on Gen. Hancock's staff, was on a visit at Army Headquarters in Washington, on Tuesday, the 28th.

Lieutenant Commander Goring, U. S. N., received the degree of M. A. from Yale College, on Wednesday.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a monument over the grave of General Halpine, the well known "Miles O'Reilly," Dahlgren Post, U. S. A. R., has the matter in charge.

Colonel Valentine Baker (Baker Pasha), whose dismissal from the British army, its cause, etc., caused such a stir a few years ago, is gradually again coming into favor, having recently been readmitted to membership in the Army and Navy Club of London by a vote of 359 to 38.

The widow of the late General Meade is at the Gettysburg (Pa.) Springs Hotel.

Capt. David B. Harmony, Capt. E. E. Potter, Commander Wm. Whitehead, Lieut. Col. J. L. Broome, Lieut. Commander W. H. Whiting, Capt. H. J. Bishop, 1st Lieut. I. H. Washburne and Capt. R. L. Meade, officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy a Court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. T. G. Fillette, U. S. M. C., who is charged with disobedience of orders and contracting debts without paying them. The court will meet in New York.

Gen. and Mrs. Baird arrived in Washington last week from Chicago. He has been relieved as the Inspector-General on Gen. Sheridan's staff, where he has been for over six years, and will be on duty in the Inspector-General's Office, Washington. The sad affliction of Mrs. Baird in the loss of her sight, already mentioned in the JOURNAL, rendered the journey a peculiarly sad one. Her sickness, which commenced some eight months since, has resulted in total blindness, to the extreme despair of her family and her numberless friends, as her attending physicians, including the finest oculists of Chicago, have but slight hopes of recovery. Besides the large circle of friends in Chicago, to whom Mrs. Baird had endeared herself by her kind and amiable disposition and her extreme and most generous hospitality, she will be missed by many poor families of the city. She was a constant attendant, previous to her illness, at the Industrial School for Poor Children, and spent much of her time in hunting up invalid and indigent persons, to whom her charity was as constant as it was generous.

Ordnance Sergeant John Grimston, U. S. A., an old and valued soldier, died at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, June 27. He had been ailing for some time. A bill for his retirement on full pay was introduced at last session of Congress, but did not pass. That he was highly appreciated at his post of duty the following resolutions and orders will show:

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor, June 28, 1881, pursuant to the call of the 1st Sergeant, Battery E, 3d Artillery, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our comrade, John Grimston, Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. Army, and,

Whereas, In tribute to the high esteem and regard for him, who was respected by us all, be it

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss in the death of our comrade, who, during his long service in the U. S. Army, by his manly and soldierly bearing, his consideration and thoughtfulness as a non-com. officer, made friends of all, we do hereby express our sincere sorrow at his decease, and our appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in their loss of an exemplary husband and father, and assure them of our affectionate remembrance of him.

Resolved, As a further token of respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1st Sergeant M. Hays, Battery E, 3d Artillery.

Corpl. Chas. Lawrence, Battery E, 3d Artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., June 28, 1881.

Orders 86.—With profound sorrow the commanding officer announces the death at this post, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the 27th inst., after a long and painful illness, of Ordnance Sergeant John Grimston, U. S. A.

Sergt. Grimston entered the Service by enlistment in Light Battery A, 2d Art., April 23, 1854, and served therein until appointed an Ordnance Sergeant, Dec. 2, 1862. During his enlistment in the light artillery he took part in the battles and engagements of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Boonsboro, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Piedmont Station, Markham Station, and Ainsville in 1862. His long and faithful service of near thirty years, and his diligent and careful discharge of the onerous and responsible duties

of his position of Ordnance Sergt., are deserving of more than a passing notice, and his devotion to duty as a soldier and his integrity of character as a man, furnish an example to be imitated and emulated by his companions in arms.

The commanding officer tenders to his stricken family his sincere sympathies and condolences in their bitter affliction. The funeral ceremonies will take place from St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., at such time as may hereafter be designated.

By order of Major Gibson:

D. J. RUMBOUGH, 2d Lieut. 3d Art., Post Adjutant.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has written to Mr. George T. Lanning, of New York, under date of June 18, expressing some opinions on Jeff Davis's new book, supplementary to the criticisms in his Hartford speech. He says:

Movements of flying columns from one base or district to another have been practiced ever since the world began. We have sent such expeditions from Fort Leavenworth to the Indian country, to New Mexico, to Utah, etc., hundreds of miles, and though mine from Atlanta to Savannah—300 miles—and from Savannah to Goldsboro—450 miles—have been pronounced by Jeff Davis as in violation of all the rules of war (and therefore ought to have failed, though they did not fail), that approved by himself and conducted by his military hero, Sidney Johnston, from Fort Leavenworth to Utah in 1859—1,200 miles—was O. K. and eminently right.

I, of course, expected Jeff Davis to attack Grant, Hooker, Lincoln, myself, and everybody who would not submit to his dictation; but his hits at Joe Johnston and Hood are ungenerous in the highest degree. In one paragraph he demonstrates the importance of Atlanta by reason of its arsenal, factories, and geographical location; removes Joe Johnston and appoints Hood to defend it, and then abuses me for treating the place, when captured, as a military conquest. Again, he abuses Hood for his invasion of Tennessee, and calls it a "wild-goose chase," etc. Now I know that when Jeff Davis came to Georgia to visit Hood's army, after it had been driven out of Atlanta, he made the soldiers a speech, which was heard by one of my spies and was reported to me the next day to the effect that they were about to begin a campaign in which the Kentucky and Tennessee troops would tread their native soil again, and by cutting off my supplies would compel me to retreat, and they would make that retreat more disastrous than was Napoleon's from Moscow. He then knew that Hood was going to invade Tennessee. That was in September or October, 1864, two months before the event. He was then Gen. Hood's commander-in-chief, and if he then contemplated invasion of Tennessee was the action of a "mad cap on the wildest of wild-goose chases." Mr. Davis was responsible.

I think the weakest part of Davis's "Rise and Fall" is in his taking refuge in possibilities—"what might have been had so and so happened"—viz., if Sidney Johnston had not been killed we at Shiloh would not now be living; if Stonewall Jackson had been in Hood's place, there would not have been a march to the sea, etc. History deals with what was, and it is folly to discuss what might have been. Such discussions are idle and mischievous. Davis was recognized as commander-in-chief of the Confederate army, and his orders were obeyed as absolutely as were those of Mr. Lincoln. He had the widest possible range for his choice of leaders, and if he makes a bad choice, on him, and him alone, rests the responsibility. I think his reported remarks at Indianapolis, of June 10, will damage his reputation even more than his history.

Supplemented to my Hartford speech, I had at the time in hand the original report of the names of every man, woman, and child who was removed from Atlanta to the South, with the number of packages carried out by each. I now have a copy, and have added up the quantities. Davis records that the "few articles" these poor exiles were allowed to take away were plundered by the squad sent along. I give the recapitulation, and in due time the whole will be published: Adults (men and women), 705; children, 267; servants (slaves), 79; total, 1,051. Packages of baggage, 8,842; horses, 9; cows, 19; calves, 6; wagons, 2; drays, 2; carriages, 1; buggies, 1.

The matter in regard to the selection of a site for a building for the Pension Office was referred a few days ago by Secretary Kirkwood to Secretary Lincoln, with the views of the former upon the subject. Secretary Kirkwood took the position that nothing should be done towards the selection of a site until Congress had appropriated the money for a building. Secretary Lincoln also takes this view. Nothing will be done until Congress reassembles. —Washington Star

General Sherman has written to Mr. W. B. Bram, of Atlanta, the following letter, which explains itself:

DEAR SIR: Yours of June 17th is before me. It so happens that Colonel O. M. Poe, who was chief of my engineers at Atlanta in 1864, is still on my staff. When your first letter was received I instructed him to send you the military maps. The Chattanooga has so much fall that I should suppose you would not need a very long canal to bring its waters into Atlanta. In California the miners by their own methods and labor bring canals of water of forty and sixty miles for washing for gold.

The engineering problem is the simplest, and I am sure you must have in Atlanta plenty of such engineers to run a line of levels up the valley till they reach the necessary place for a dam to turn the water into the canal to supply a basin for the system of water pipes. I assure you that I feel an interest in your growth and prosperity, and I can imagine no single enterprise that would be so useful and so profitable as any one which will yield an abundant supply of water brought by an open canal and distributed by iron pipes without the intervention of expensive pumps and steam machinery. Wishing you all success in your enterprise, I am sincerely your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, U. S. A., says in regard to the new version of the Scriptures that "It is unwise either to adopt or reject it at this early stage. What, then, shall be done with the new version? We answer, use it as a commentary and companion to King James' Bible till the time comes when both versions may be made the body and spirit of a still more perfect translation of the word of God."

Lieut. C. H. Huxley, 1st Artillery, who, since his transfer to that regiment from the infantry, has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth, left the latter post, June 26, to join his battery at Fort Walton, Mass.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Green, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York, on July 1, and will remain a few days, and afterwards will go East, and then return South to Edenton, N. C.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson, U. S. Navy, and Major Frank W. Hess, Captain 3d Artillery, are partners with R. G. Ingersoll in his New Mexican mine ventures, where they are reported to have "struck it rich."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at Panama, June 4, and expected to sail on June 11 for Acapulco, on the way to San Francisco.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, May 25. Has been ordered up to Panama. It is probable that she will convey the new U. S. Minister to Peru, from Panama to Callao.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Was to leave Port Lloyd, Bonin Island, April 28.

ALLANOR, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Left St. Johns, N. F., June 29, for Iceland.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 5. Going to Kobe.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Sailed for Buzzard's Bay, June 21, from Cape Henry.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Newport, R. I. Is the flagship of Capt. S. B. Luce, who commands the apprentice training squadron.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Cruising in the Chesapeake. At Fort Monroe, June 23.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Lisbon, June 16.

Under date of June 6, from Cadiz, Spain, the following has been received:

On the passage from Nice to this port steam was raised on five boilers (half power), and a speed averaging over nine knots was maintained for twenty-three hours. Mean steam pressure in boilers 48 pounds. Average revolutions of screw per minute 43. 125 square feet of grate in use. Average consumption of fuel 1,500 pounds per hour. Total indicated horse power 408.

The *Galena* was fitted out at the Norfolk Navy-yard and commissioned Aug. 26, 1880. She has proved a very efficient and economical addition to the European squadron. Her engines and boilers were designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and were built at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. In dry dock at Norfolk, receiving repairs to outboard valves. Should bearings of propeller require repairs, will be in dock until July 7 or 8. Ordered to proceed to New London, via New York, where she will receive thirty men from the *Colorado*.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Wilmington, June 25.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. To be at Erie on July 4.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCHAOY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, May 16.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Preparing to be sent to Coaster's Island Harbor. Having her spars exchanged for lighter ones, being caulked, etc.

NIPISIO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Left London, June 4, on a cruise north as far as Stockholm, and will return to the Mediterranean in September. Goes to Christians, Antwerp, and Copenhagen.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Yokohama, May 17.

PENSACOOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Arrived at Mare Island Navy-yard, June 6.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Sailed from Newport, R. I., en route to visit Holmes' Hole, Provincetown, Boston, Salem, Southwest Harbor, and Bar Harbor, arriving at the latter about Aug. 1.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At New York. Put in dock June 28.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts. At Acapulco, May 13.

RIICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Yokohama, May 25.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Left Newport, June —. Will visit New Bedford, Marion, Falmouth, Hyannis, Chatham, Plymouth, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, N. H., and arrive at Bar Harbor by Aug. 1.

The *Saratoga* was a witness of the University boat race between Harvard and Yale, at New London, July 1.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at Washington, June 25, from a trip East.

STANDISH (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at Wilmington, June 25.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities. At Lisbon, about June 20.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Shanghai, May 1.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. At New York.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. a. s.), Captain

Francis M. Ramsay. Arrived at Marseilles, June 10. During the passage from Barcelona experienced several gales in the Gulf of Lyons, from the N. W.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from the *Trenton*, June 1, at Barcelona, says: Since last reports the flagship of the European squadron has done the following cruising: Left Villefranche February 19; had quarterly target practice at sea, and arrived at Toulon next day. Left for Villefranche February 21, and departed March 6 for Leghorn, Italy, remaining there till March 20; arrived at Genoa next day, departing for Villefranche on April 5. On April 14 left for Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, remaining there from the 15th to the 20th. The time there was spent in drill. The battalion of the ship—infantry and artillery—through the courtesy of the Spanish officials, made two landings, and the efficiency in drill and marching gave great satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the ship. On April 29 arrived at Castellamare, Italy, and our visit was the first made by an American man-of-war in twenty years. Col. A. M. Wood, colonel of the 74th New York during the war, and an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is consul at that place. Left Castellamare May 13, arriving at Villefranche on the 15th. Left Villefranche yesterday and arrived here to-day. On the 7th will leave for Marseilles, and from there a cruise will be made up the Adriatic to Trieste, Austria, and Venice, Italy. Taking in intermediate ports on the return, we expect to reach headquarters about August 1, when, it is thought, that preparations will be made to return to the States.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at New London, June 19. Is going to St. John's, N. F., thence to the Island of Miquelon and the fishing grounds. Will return, via Halifax, to New York.

WACHUSSET, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. At San Francisco.

The *Wachusset* was washed out yesterday, the deck hose being used, and the odor between decks was greatly improved. As the caulkers are at work on her decks she will not get off the docks until to-morrow or Thursday. She probably will leave here the 2d or 3d of July.—*Valley Chronicle*, June 21.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Joutel. Left Norfolk, June 30, for Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Returned to Key West, June 30, from Campeche. All well.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

AWARD has been made for the erection of the new armory at the Naval Academy. The Government will furnish the greater part of the material for the building, which, when completed, it is estimated will cost about \$20,000.

A NORFOLK despatch, of June 27, says: Last week Eugene Whitney, a submarine diver connected with the wrecking firm of Jas. Power and Co., this city, found a small two-hundred pounds safe in the after cabin of the wreck of the United States steamer *Huron*, which foundered on the coast of Kittyhawk, N. C., in November, 1877. The contents of the safe, which was opened to-day, were six British sovereigns of various coinages, two silver medals, Maltese cross shape, each bearing on its obverse, in a circle, "Fidelity, zeal, and obedience," in the centre, "U. S. N." On the back of one was engraved "Henry F. Emmerson," and on the other "James Couch," one heavy plain 18-carat gold ring, no name, and a silver coin of an uncertain date. This safe has been searched for with interest, as it was thought to contain a large amount of money, but, as none was found, it is presumed it belonged to one of the officers and not the paymaster.

THE *New York Sun* gives a report of an interview with Capt. H. B. Seeley, U. S. N., who is in charge of the Naval Rendezvous at 187 Cherry street, New York, from which it would seem that applications for enlistment are not very numerous, about six a day. The same paper says that more than 1,000 seamen are needed for vessels now being fitted out in the Brooklyn, Norfolk, Boston, and Portsmouth Navy-yards.

THOMAS M. BRUMBY reported to-day for duty on the *Franklin*. Orders have been received to have the receiving ship *Franklin* repainted and caulked. Orders are expected at the yard to have a new boiler built for the picket launch. The steam yacht *Lookout*, tender to the *Fish Hawk*, belonging to the Fish Commission, arrived at the yard to-day for a supply of coal.—*Norfolk Ledger*, June 27.

THE *Powhatan* arrived at the Boston yard on Wednesday, June 29, for repairs to her engine. She will probably remain several weeks. The *Minnesota* is expected soon. Work on the *Hardford* is progressing rapidly; it is hoped that she will be ready to leave the dry dock within the next four weeks. The weather is very warm at Pensacola, and it has been very dry there. The yard is slowly assuming its former importance and only needs a liberal appropriation. The quarantine regulations are carefully enforced, and there is very little sickness.

A SURVEY has been ordered on the old sailing frigate *Savannah* to ascertain the cost of fitting her out as a cruising ship.

THE *Standish* and *Mayflower*, from Annapolis, in charge of Lieutenant Commanders Baker and Schouler, having finished the inspection of the ironworks at Edgemoor, Del., arrived at Wilmington on Saturday. After the twenty-five cadet engineers on board of each steamer have visited the ship building and machine works, they will continue the annual cruise along the coast, stopping at Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, and from thence to New York and up the Hudson river to the Cold Spring ironworks. The torpedo station at Newport will be visited on the route to Providence, Boston, and other points of interest. The trip will not be complete before the latter part of September, when the cadets will be granted their annual vacation.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 25.—Gunner George W. Omensetter, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at League Island, Pa.

JUNE 28.—Assistant Surgeons E. H. Marsteller and J. C. Byrnes, to examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, as a member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 30th of June.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant William Welch, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Herndon, to the receiving ship *Franklin* on the 1st of July.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Hoff, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant A. H. Vail, to proceed to New York with the chronometers for the Quinnebaug, and after delivering them will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

JUNE 30.—Midshipman Abner B. Clements, to the *Nautical Almanac Office*.

Midshipmen Albert G. Winterhalter, Randolph H. Miner,

Charles H. Harlow, John B. Blish, Rennie P. Schwerin, Leigh O. Garrett, John A. Dougherty and Charles C. Marsh, to the training ship *Constitution*.
Cadet Engineers Kenneth McAlpine and Bias C. Sampson, to the *Wachusset*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 25.—Master Oswin W. Lowry, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the *Keats* on the 29th of June. Ensign Burns T. Walling, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 14th of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Passed Assistant Engineer John J. Bissett, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on sick leave.

JUNE 28.—Commander Montgomery Seward, from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 30th of June, and ordered to assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on the 1st of July.

JUNE 29.—Captain Samuel L. Breese, from the command of the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

JUNE 30.—Captain Edward P. McCrea, from the Board of Inspection, and ordered to command the *Tennessee*.

Ensign Arthur W. Dodd and Midshipman Wm. R. Rush, from the training ship *Constitution*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Midshipmen Edward Lloyd and Simon Cook, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Midshipmen B. M. Hughes and C. N. Atwater, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Midshipman W. S. Benson, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to temporary duty in the Navigation department, Navy-yard, New York.

Ensign S. J. Brown, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander A. G. Kellogg, commanding the *Tallapoosa*, for two weeks from July 1.

To Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigbee, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from July 5.

To Lieutenant W. F. Low, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for three weeks from July 1.

To Master Joel A. Barber, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado* for one month.

To Master W. E. Sewell for two months from July 1.

To Commander H. D. Manley for one month from July 15.

To Mate Francis H. Poole, attached to the *Tallapoosa*, during the month of July.

To Chaplain Frank B. Rose, attached to the training ship *Constitution*, for thirty days from July 1.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for twenty days from July 11.

To Carpenter Philip S. Craig, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 5.

To Carpenter George W. Conover, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of July.

To Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of July.

To Cadet Midshipman Robert S. Sloan for three months, with permission to leave the United States.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price for three months from June 27.

To Boat-wain Peter Johnson, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., during the month of July.

PROMOTED.

Cadet Midshipman Albert G. Winterhalter to be a Midshipman in the Navy from June 18, 1879.

Cadet Midshipman Wilson L. Todd to be a Midshipman in the Navy from June 4, 1880.

Cadet Midshipmen Randolph H. Miner, John Hood, Edward E. Hayden, Abner B. Clements, Henry S. Chase, LeRoy M. Garrett, Charles C. Marsh, John B. Blish, Robert S. Sloan, Charles W. Jungen, Charles H. Harlow, Wm. A. Gill, Rennie P. Schwerin, Charles S. Ripley, Leigh O. Garrett, John Gibson, James B. Cahoon, John A. Bell, John A. Dougherty, Daniel P. Meniffee, John H. Gibbons, Thomas Snowden, Herbert J. Robinson, Edwin H. Tullman, John A. Mudd, Robert F. Lopez, Francis W. Kellogg, John L. Purcell, Wm. A. Thom, and Percival L. Drayton to be Midshipmen in the Navy from June 10, 1881.

COMMISSIONED.

Master Francis Winslow to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from May 17, 1881.

Midshipman Albert W. Grant to be an Ensign in the Navy from May 17, 1881.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1881.

Uniform Circular.

Hereafter the sleeve device for the petty officers of the Engineers' force in the Navy shall be a screw propeller and anchor, as per diagram annexed.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1881.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th April last, enclosing a communication from B. F. Chandler and others, civil engineers in the Navy, requests my opinion upon the following questions:

1. "Are civil engineers of the Navy officers in the Navy or civil officers connected with the Navy?"

2. "If it be held that civil engineers are officers in the Navy, are they entitled to be retired from active duty and placed on the retired list under the provisions of law regulating the retirement of officers of the Navy?"

In submitting these questions you state that prior to the act of March 2, 1867, civil engineers were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and that since then, under authority of that act (section 1413, Revised Statutes), they have been commissioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that they were appropriated for as part of the civil establishment at the several Navy-yards and stations, under control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, until 1870, when their pay was regulated by the 3d section of the act of July 15 of that year (section 1556, Revised Statutes), fixing the annual pay of the officers of the Navy on the active list; and that appropriations for their pay have been made since 1870 under the head of "Pay of the Navy." You further state that the authority of the President under the act of March 3, 1871, chapter 117 (section 1478, Revised Statutes), "to determine and fix the relative rank of civil engineers," was not exercised until the 24th of February last,

when their rank was by him fixed as follows: One with the relative rank of captain; two with the relative rank of commander; three with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander, and four with the relative rank of lieutenant, which action was promulgated by a General Order issued by the Secretary of the Navy on that day.

The appointment of civil engineers is now regulated by section 1413, Revised Statutes, which provides that "the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint a civil engineer and a naval storekeeper at each of the Navy-yards where such officers may be necessary." Referring to this provision, Attorney-General Devens, in an opinion dated Nov. 18, 1878 (16 Op., 203), remarks that it "indicates that the appointment is to some extent a local one, and that the appointee cannot be a naval officer in the full sense of the term." However, on examining section 1490, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Feb. 27, 1877, chap. 69, I find that civil engineers there appear to be distinctly recognized by Congress as one of the "Staff Corps of the Navy." Thus that section, as amended, declares that "the grades established in the six preceding sections for the Staff Corps of the Navy shall be filled," etc. One of the six preceding sections is section 1478, which provides for fixing the relative rank of civil engineers. These officers are plainly included among those contemplated by the amended section 1490 as belonging to the "Staff Corps of the Navy." Viewing, then, this legislation in connection with that to which you refer, I am led to the conclusion that the civil engineers in the naval service must be regarded as a Staff Corps of the Navy—that they are "officers in the Navy" possessing (under the recent order made pursuant to section 1478, cited above,) defined relative rank as such with other officers in the Navy, and are not merely "civil officers connected with the Navy."

The next inquiry is, are they within the law providing for the retirement of naval officers from active service?

Originally, under the act of Feb. 23, 1855, chap. 127, and its supplements, only line officers of the Navy were authorized to be retired—that is to say, placed on a list called in that act the "reserved list." By the act of Feb. 21, 1861, chapter 49, authority was given the President to retire medical officers of the Navy found permanently incapable of further service at sea. The act of Aug. 3, 1861, chap. 42, made other and more enlarged provision for the retirement of both line and staff officers, which superseded the previous provisions on the subject; an additional provision was made by the act of Dec. 21, 1861, by which "any naval officer" in the service after he shall have been borne on the Naval Register forty-five years, or shall be of the age of sixty-two years, was to be retired. The two last mentioned acts, as it would seem, were construed to extend generally to the line and staff officers, including, among the latter, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and naval constructors.

The law at present in force is contained in section 1443 et seq., chap. 3, title 15, Revised Statutes. The language of that and the following section, "any officer of the Navy," "any officer below the rank of vice-admiral," embraces officers in the several Staff Corps of the Navy, as well as officers in the line. So, likewise, the words "any officer" in section 1448. The provisions of these sections (it is deemed unnecessary to particularize others), are not less comprehensive than those which were previously in force. If civil engineers constitute, as I think they do, a Staff Corps of the Navy, these officers fairly come within the terms and scope of this legislation. I am accordingly of opinion that they may be retired thereunder from active service and placed on the retired list of the Navy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

WAYNE MACVEIGH, Attorney-General.

ADVISORY BOARD.

In order to meet the exigencies of the Navy it is highly important, in the opinion of the Department, to present in the report of the Secretary of the Navy at the next session of Congress, a practical and plain statement of the pressing need of appropriate vessels in the service at the present time.

Such a statement can best be furnished by an Advisory Board, who may consult together and be able to reconcile conflicting opinions and theories with reference to the number and class of such vessels as should be constructed; and to unite in recommending such as Congress would be most likely to approve.

Accordingly the following officers in the Service are detailed, to constitute such board: Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore Wm. G. Temple, Captains P. C. Johnson and K. R. Breese; Commanders H. L. Howison, R. D. Evans and A. S. Crowninshield; Lieuts. M. R. S. Mackenzie and Edward W. Vory; Chief Engineers, B. F. Ingham and C. H. Loring; Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning and Naval Constructors, John Lenthall, Theodore D. Wilson and Philip Hichborn.

The Board will consider and advise the Department upon the following subjects:

The number of vessels that should now be built.

Their class, size and displacement.

The material and form of their construction.

The nature and size of the engines and machinery required for each.

The ordnance and armament necessary for each.

The appropriate equipment and rigging of each.

The internal arrangements of each; and upon such other details as may seem to be necessary and proper; and the probable cost of the whole of each vessel when complete and ready for service.

The members of the Board will assemble in Washington city on the 11th day of July next, at 12 meridian, and will report to the Department the result of their labors not later than the 10th day of November next.

WM. H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.

A NORFOLK paper says: Two successful surgical operations were performed at the Norfolk Naval Hospital last week upon Boatswains Mate William Williams and Corporal John Bagley, United States Marine Corps. The former was treated on board the U. S. S. *Nipic* in Europe, and subsequently transferred to an hospital at Nice, France. His disease, pronounced malignant tumor, had been growing over twenty months, and he was accordingly sent home after being surveyed to be discharged from the service. He arrived in Norfolk last month. Drs. Byrnes, Moore, and Dove immediately took the case in hand, and on Friday last the tumor, weighing 28 ounces, was removed, and Williams was in the city yesterday, apparently in perfect health. In the Corporal's case his shoulder bone was set after having been dislocated five months, and at the same time a bullet, weighing one ounce, was removed from his thigh, after being imbedded there nearly twenty years, having received it at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

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CIGARS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The establishment this week of a recruiting rendez-
vous at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, whereat enlistments
and re-enlistments for regiments serving in the Depart-
ment of the Missouri, may be made, is another evi-
dence of the close attention now being paid at Army
Headquarters to the recruiting branch of the Service.
Possibly this will be followed by the establishment of
other recruiting centres, which will tend to increased ef-
ficiency and the prompt filling up of depleted regi-
ments, and be also of much importance in an economical
point of view. The recruiting rendezvous at Fort
Leavenworth will be under the general direction of
Gen. Pope, with Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Infantry, in
immediate charge.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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HISTORY A LA JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WE have already reviewed at length Mr. Jefferson
Davis's "History of the Rise and Fall of the
Confederate Government;" yet the unusual interest mani-
fested in the book prompts us to still further notice it,
especially referring to its political argument, to which
before little attention was paid.

Mr. Davis's first efforts are directed to showing that
the States are sovereign, and hence that their right to
withdraw from the Union at pleasure is unquestionable.
To establish this proposition he goes into a long demon-
stration that the present Constitution of the United
States was established by the States, as such, and not
by the people of the United States as a nation.

Here he meets a stumbling-block in the very opening
words of the Constitution, which are: "We, the people
of the United States, in order to form a more perfect
Union," etc., "do establish this Constitution," and so
on. Mr. Davis, however, boldly faces this difficulty.
He quotes the protest of Patrick Henry, in the Virginia
Convention of ratification, who asked, regarding the
powers of the Constitution, "Who authorized them to
speak the language of *We, the people*, instead of *We, the States*?" This was putting the issue plumply, and
James Madison, a leading member of the Constitutional
Convention, made this reply: "Who are parties to the
Constitution? The *people*—but not the people as com-
posing one great body, but the people as composing thirteen
sovereignities." Besides, the original preamble read,
"We, the people of the States of New Hampshire,"
etc., to "Georgia," thus indicating that "the people"
so spoken of were simply the people of the individual
States thereby united; and this preamble passed unan-
imously, being only altered to our present form when
it was afterwards determined that the consent of any
nine States should make the revised Constitution in force
over them, which prevented specifying the particular
States in the preamble, lest some so mentioned should
reject it. No unit of the "United States" is men-
tioned in the Constitution—the phrase is always
"them," "their authority," and so on, thus showing
them to be component units of an association. Never-
theless, Daniel Webster declared, in his debate with
Hayne, in 1830, that the Constitution itself "pro-
nounces that it is established by the people of the United
States in the aggregate."

Edward Everett went further when he declared, in
his speech at the Academy of Music, New York, in
1861, that "the States are not named in the Constitu-
tion;" whereas the second section of Article I. distinctly
names every one of the then existing thirteen States.
Mr. Motley, in his celebrated letter of 1861, also said:

"The name of no State is mentioned in the whole doc-
ument. The Constitution was not drawn up by the
States, it was not promulgated in the name of the
States, it was not ratified by the States. It was ordained
and established," he adds, "by the people of the whole
land in their aggregate capacity." Yet the instrument
itself declares that the ratification of the conventions of
"nine States" shall be sufficient for "the establishment
of this Constitution between the States so ratifying."
Thus it was established not "over the States," as Motley
said, but *between* the States; and whereas Motley said
that it was not ratified by the States, the Constitution
itself employs the phrase, "the States so ratifying."
Mr. Webster declared, in his reply to Hayne, that the
word "compact" was never used to describe the Con-
stitution by those who framed it. Mr. Davis over-
whelms the case with proofs that the descriptive term
compact was so used, citing the word from Washington,
Hamilton, Madison, Morris, Elbridge, Gerry, and others,
and winding up by the language of Massachusetts, the
State which Mr. Webster represented in the Senate, and
of New Hampshire, the State of his nativity, whose
ratifications both declare the adoption of the Constitu-
tion to be an act of entering into "an explicit and
solemn compact."

Mr. Motley asserted that "the men of those days
knew that the word 'sovereign' was a term of feudal
origin. When their connection with a time-honored
feudal monarchy was abruptly severed, the word
sovereign had no meaning for us." But Massachu-
setts, Mr. Motley's own State, in her original Consti-
tution, declared that her people agree to form themselves
into a "free, sovereign, and independent body politic
or State." Hamilton repeatedly in the Federalist speaks
of sovereignty as the attribute of "every State in the
Union." Roger Sherman declared that the Govern-
ment "was instituted by a number of sovereign States."
Franklin, Madison, Oliver Ellsworth, and other dis-
tinguished men are quoted by Mr. Davis to the same
effect. "To whom, in fine," he asks, "could the
States, once admittedly sovereign, and so described in
their articles of confederation, have surrendered their
sovereignty?"—especially when they expressly reserved
to the individual States all powers not delegated in ex-
press terms to the States united. In 1819, a memorial
to Congress, drawn up by citizens of Boston, including
Daniel Webster and Josiah Quincy, spoke of the States
as enjoying "the exclusive possession of sovereignty,"
and it further declared that "the only parties to the
Constitution were the thirteen Confederate States." In
a speech at Capon Springs, Va., 1851, Daniel
Webster called the Constitution "a compact," and a
compact, too, which in a certain contingency the South
would no longer be bound to observe.

No one can read these arguments of Jefferson Davis
without seeing how strongly he puts his case against
some Northern expounders of the Constitution. But the
trouble was simply that the latter chose to accept the
issue for debate which Calhoun and Davis had made;
whereas the real issue had entirely changed. Mr. Davis
seeks to maintain a senseless and fatalistic immutability
in bygone laws and political creeds. It is undoubtedly
true that prior to the time when the new Constitution
was formed, in 1787, the States, or, in other words, the
people of the several States, were "sovereign, free, and
independent," as their previous Constitution announced.
But they made a new Constitution which by its very
nature altered and decreased their individual potency.
Mr. Davis quotes the ratifications made by the people of
the several States, to show that sovereignty resided in
each of the States; but this was then the only possible
ratification. Oliver Ellsworth, in the ratifying Con-
vention of Connecticut, said: "This Constitution does not
attempt to coerce sovereign bodies, States, in their
political capacity." Hamilton, in the New York Con-
vention, said: "To coerce the States is one of the maddest
projects that was ever devised. . . Congress marching
troops of one State into the bosom of another! The
thing is a dream—it is impossible." But these and the
many like citations with which Mr. Davis fortifies his
argument, simply show that people in those earlier days
did not fancy it to be possible, and still less suspected it
would be necessary, for the General Government to
coerce revolting States.

Similar modifications in the sovereign power have
been known in other nations; but to the South there
was no such change, and the Constitution was not an
expression of popular will but a fetish of popular
worship. They forgot that what we ordain to-day will
bind our posterity only as far as they themselves wish it
to bind them. The forefathers never imagined that any
State, or collection of States, would seize the forts,
ships, guns, and munitions of war belonging to the
people as a whole, without general consent being first
obtained.

Mr. Davis makes a contribution to history by publishing the correspondence that went on at this time between Buchanan's administration and the South Carolinians, together with many of his own speeches of this and previous dates; he also prints the Confederate Constitution in parallel columns with the Constitution of the United States.

Turning to military matters, we have little to add to our former notice. Mr. Davis shows that instead of the South being well furnished for the war, it was ill prepared. However, Gen. G. W. Rains established forthwith an excellent powder mill; saltpetre was got from caves and from the earth of old tobacco houses; sulphur was plenty in New Orleans, where it was used in clarifying sugar-cane juice; and with plenty of soft wood for charcoal, the materials for gunpowder were complete. In the general panic of those days, also, the Government had abandoned and committed to the flames Harper's Ferry Arsenal and Norfolk Navy-yard; but of the wrecks much was saved. At Harper's Ferry was that master armorer Ball, alluded to by Davis, in his famous letter to Semmes, of this epoch, as being among those eager to betray his trust; after the fire Ball was sent to Fayetteville Arsenal, and then, a little later, says Mr. Davis, was found dead in his bed.

Mr. Davis gives much space to describing the battle of Bull Run because it was the first great action, "and because it was made the basis of misrepresentation and unjust reflection upon the chief Executive." He tries to show that General J. E. Johnston was reluctant, at first, to withdraw from Patterson's front, in order to unite with Beauregard in order to defeat McDowell. The proofs of this alleged reluctance of Johnston, Mr. Davis says, would be found in certain letters of his which were lost. "I kept no copy of my letters," he says, adding that he has also lost Johnston's letters to him, while "his retained copies do not appear to have been deemed of sufficient importance to be inserted in his published 'Narrative.'" He thinks it strange that Johnston had lost his (Davis's) letters, but not that he had lost Johnston's; and though he took no copies of his own letters, he assumes that Johnston took copies of his, and would not publish them.

Afterwards we find Mr. Davis writing to Joe Johnston, under date of Sept. 5, 1861: "Since the date of your glorious victory the enemy have grown weaker in numbers and far weaker in the character of their troops." But, despite this assurance, it was thought safer not to march to Washington, and attention was paid to the organization of the troops. Here Mr. Davis goes into a long account of his troubles with Gen. Johnston on this subject; but it has not much general value, nor much interest to the world at large. It is always an indication, in these volumes, of a dispute between the author and some army commander, when we come across a preliminary sentence like this: "So far as, in doing this, blame shall be transferred from me to others, it will be the incident, not the design, as it would be most gratifying to me only to notice for praise each and all who wore the gray."

Mr. Davis ascribes the brilliant success of McClellan's West Virginia campaign solely to supposed treacherous guides who, knowing the location of the Confederate army, led McClellan "to the flank and rear of its position. It was treachery confounding the counsels of the brave." It is well to read this criticism on one of the most lucid and comprehensible of the minor campaigns of the war, because it gives the calibre of Mr. Davis at the outset and shows that his intense feeling makes him incapable of giving an opinion of military value on any of the military operations of the war.

At the West, soon after, occurred Commodore Foote's victory of Fort Henry, and Gen. Grant's victory at Fort Donaldson, one of the most splendid and decisive battles of the war. These actions were not fought too soon, for Mr. Davis effectually shows that at the West there was nothing like the preparation at the East, and that in Albert Sidney Johnston's army, "whole brigades remained without weapons for months." When Albert Sidney Johnston's position, both at Bowling Green and Columbus, was turned by those victories, a delegation of Tennesseans called on Davis for A. S. Johnston's removal. Mr. Davis refused to accede to this request, being "painfully impressed by this exhibition of distrust toward an officer whose place, if vacated, I was sure could not be filled by his equal, realizing how necessary public confidence was to success, and wounded by the injustice done to one I had known with close intimacy in peace and in war, and believed to be one of the noblest men with whom I had ever been associated, and one of the ablest soldiers I had ever seen on the field." But there seems to be no real ground for the opinion so frequently given that but for Sidney Johnston's death at Shiloh Grant's army would have been annihilated. On the contrary, it is clear that our forces, when driven to

the river, were sheltered under the fire of the gun boats, besides having secured a far better position in the bluffs there, with the ravine in front, and the advantage of the large park of reserve artillery. Above all it had the great advantage of the fortunate arrival of Buell's advance, under that dogged soldier Nelson, and of Wallace's fresh division of Grant's army. Beauregard also insists that his own forces were much broken up by their victory. And certainly unless Grant could have been beaten that night, even Sidney Johnston could not have beaten Buell and Grant combined the next day. Mr. Davis pays a high tribute, as we have already noted, to Sidney Johnston, whom he justly regards as one of the greatest of Confederate soldiers.

We have made these selections and comments simply by way of supplementing our former account of a book which is destined to cut a considerable figure in the history of the war, though its specific untrustworthiness was completely exposed by the address of General Sherman before the Army of the Potomac.

THE LATE INDIAN FIGHT.

THE fight between the Utes and the ranchmen, reported by the press despatches as occurring near the Big Bend of the Dolores, and resulting in the withdrawal of the Indians, leaving two of their number dead on the field, need not cause the least apprehension of an Indian war or of any trouble in the removal of the Utes from the old reservations in Colorado, which is now in progress. There are seven tribes comprising the "Confederated Ute Nation." Previous to the massacre at White River they were distributed as follows: Three bands, Werminuche, Muache and Capote, at the Southern Ute Agency on Los Pinos river, in Southern Colorado, near the line of New Mexico; one band, the Tabeguache, at the Agency of Ouray, on the Uncompahgre river, in central Colorado, near which is the present cantonment of the 23d Infantry; two bands, the Grand Rivers and White Rivers, at the Agency on White River, in north western Colorado, and the seventh, the Uintah, at the Uintah Agency, in north eastern Utah, and about 150 miles west, by trail, from the White River Agency. Renegade Indians, leading a predatory life, and belonging to no particular agency, roam over the section of south western Colorado and south eastern Utah, and during the summer have their herds of ponies grazing in the mountains and hills seen to the south west from the Big Bend of the Dolores in Colorado. This is a fertile section in a desert region, small in area, and all taken up by ranchmen. It is on the old overland trail from Salt Lake City to Santa Fe, and passing Indians have for years annoyed the settlers and tried to eject them. This led to the killing of several of the ranchmen by a number of the "Pi-Utes" or bad Indians, and in revenge the ranchmen and cattle men collected for many miles throughout the extreme south west of Colorado and attacked and drove off the predatory Indians throughout the whole section. The Indians killed belonged to no particular agency, and had annoyed the settlers for years by killing or running off their cattle and horses.

Gen. Crook, on being spoken to this week about this affair, said the Pah Utes were widely distributed, extending from Arizona to Montana. "I have done some business with them," he said. "I have found them very crafty and shrewd; still, in that respect, not so much different from other Indians; but in case of war I understand they are the most dangerous foes, on account of their low cunning. They live in the fastnesses and wilds of the country they inhabit. They live on a poor quality of food, which, after a time, lowers the character of the brain, makes them more bloodthirsty and savage than originally. They are so situated in hiding-places and so troublesome that they might keep a whole State in alarm and kill a great many people before they could be dislodged." Gen. Crook said he had no information which would give foundation for alarm. He said most of the tribes had individual grievances, and cared as little about those of others as they did about the whites. As to the White River Utes and the reported opposition of Douglass and Colorado Jack to being removed, he knew nothing. In any event he did not anticipate a general uprising.

According to a Denver despatch to the *Pioneer Press*, four companies of the 9th Cavalry and a detachment of the 13th Infantry have started from Fort Lewis for the seat of war in San Juan County, U. T., 125 miles west of Durango. Late reports greatly diminish the magnitude of the fight. According to these advices, the affair was about as follows: Nine cattlemen engaged thirteen Indians, and the latter drew their pursuers into a canon, when they turned and fired, and left one of the nine killed and seven wounded. The 18 Indians who had engaged in the fight had crossed the Colorado line, and were on their way to the Uncompahgre

Agency, with their squaws and cattle. One squaw is reported shot, having received the shot while herding sheep.

A DESPATCH from Washington to the *New York Times* says: According to a letter received here from Hampton, Va., it appears that contracts for supplying naval vessels at Hampton Roads have been lately awarded that should receive the early attention of the Navy Department. During the month of May proposals were invited for furnishing fresh beef and vegetables for the coming fiscal year for the naval vessels at Hampton Roads. Proposals were also invited at the same time for furnishing like supplies for the Gosport Navy-yard and military garrison at Fortress Monroe, the proposals for each place being independent of the other and under the direction of different officers. For supplying the military post a contract was awarded for fresh beef at \$6.14 per 100 pounds. For supplying Gosport Navy-yard contracts were made for beef at \$6.37½ per 100 pounds, and for vegetables at \$1.40 per 100 pounds. For supplying fresh beef to naval vessels at Hampton Roads a contract is alleged to have been made at \$12 per 100 pounds, and with the same contractor who is to supply the same quality of beef to the garrison at Fortress Monroe at a little more than half that price. The Hampton Roads contract price for vegetables is said to be \$4.20 per 100 pounds, which would make a barrel of potatoes cost about \$7.50, against about \$2.50 to be paid for the same quantity of potatoes at Gosport Navy-yard. In view of the number of vessels that will rendezvous at Hampton Roads this year by reason of the Yorktown centennial celebration, the preferred contractor for supplying fresh beef at 12 cents per pound and potatoes at \$7.50 per barrel cannot fail to realize a large sum in the shape of profits.

THE U. S. Revenue steamer *Corwin* duly arrived at Unalaska, May 17, and from there Captain Hooper, May 20, made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Pleasant weather was enjoyed most of the way, though on nearing the island heavy gales and snow storms were encountered. The natives have suffered greatly from typhoid pneumonia, but the worst of the epidemic is over. Some needed repairs were made to the vessel, and Captain Hooper then expected to start for the Seal Islands June 22, thence north along the Siberian coast, touching at St. Lawrence Island, Plover Bay, St. Lawrence Bay, East Cape and Cape Serdze; also King's Island, Diomedes and Cape Prince of Wales. He proposes, if dogs can be procured, to send a small sledge party, fitted for two months' travel, from Cape Serdze along the Siberian coast, to make inquiries in reference to the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette* and the missing whalers *Mount Wollaston* and *Vigilant*. All on board are in good health and spirits and deeply interested in the work before them. In a private letter of May 20, he says: Everything on board goes along smoothly. The engine works well. Our steam cutter is first class, just what we want. She is very buoyant and runs well, and hoists to the cranes nicely. Our other boats are also "just the thing." Later news represents that the *Corwin* has left Unalaska.

THE Attorney-General has rendered his opinion that it is the duty of the Dept. Interior, not of Indians, to remove intruders from Choctaw and Chickasaw lands; that all persons other than Choctaws and Chickasaws by birth or adoption comprised within some one of the excepted classes described in article 7, treaty of 1855, and article 43, of 1866, are intruders; that those excepted are Government employees, their families and servants, employees of internal improvement companies, travellers, temporary sojourners, holders of permits from Choctaw or Chickasaw authority, and white persons who are employed under the laws of said Indians as teachers, mechanics, and skilled agriculturists. All others are intruders. That permit laws are valid, and the right to remain expires with the termination of the permit. The Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to his agents in accordance with this opinion.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GARDNER has this week got the record of the Whittaker trial off to Washington. It completely filled a large box bigger than a Saratoga trunk. There are said to be over 7,600 foolscap pages of manuscript, neatly bound in seventy-two volumes, and all the exhibits used in the case, including lithographs, photo-lithographs, framed sheets of matched paper, the celebrated note of warning, the Bible, the scissors, the penknife, the handkerchief, and all the articles that had been handed over and over again by the witnesses on the trial. All the exhibits and so forth are so neatly and systematically arranged that the authorities at the War Department, whose duty it will be

to examine the record, will experience no trouble in that direction. Rumor is, as usual, busy as to the verdict. The strict and honorable observance of secrecy always preserved by Army officers in Court-martial cases until officially promulgated, affords no basis for anything but pure speculation. A little patience and the final rendering of this *cause celebre* will be made public.

A correspondent writing suggestively that the records "fill a box larger than an ordinary coffin, perhaps not quite as long as one," adds that Gen. Swaim will give his personal attention to their examination, and that while all will be carefully studied, it is expected that the cream will be found in about a hundred pages.

A DESPATCH of June 28, from St. John's, says: "Lieut. Greely, of the *Proteus* Arctic Expedition arrived this morning by the steamer *Cotes* from New York, via Halifax. Soon after landing Lieut. Greely visited the *Proteus* and expressed his warm admiration of the steamship and his general approval of the necessary fittings and equipments for the voyage to Lady Franklin Bay. The historical Fourth of July had been set down for the departure of the expedition from Newfoundland, but on his arrival Lieut. Greely found himself constrained to postpone the day of sailing till the 6th of July. This was owing to some indefensible blunder, in short, shipping powder and other essential stores, without which the party might as well have remained in Washington. This is a matter of very grave regret, as the most valuable portion of the season, and the one best adapted to make an advance on polar latitudes, is fast passing away, and thus diminishing the chances of effecting a successful landing. The steam launch brought down by the steamer *Nova Scotian*, and intended as a means of conveyance between Lady Franklin Bay and the west coast of Greenland, had to be condemned. The whole body of machinery had to be lifted out, the boiler condemned and replaced by a new one, and it is now even doubtful whether the *Lady Greely*, which is the name of the baby Arctic steamer, will be available at all for the purposes indicated. A bare week was allowed the machinists of St. John's to replace the worthless engine, and so hurried and consequently imperfect a job cannot be relied upon. Should the steam launch prove useless a very important ally in the Lady Franklin Bay expedition will have been forfeited." We understand that at the Signal Office the truth of the statement that the boiler of the steam launch was found to be defective is doubted.

FRIDAY afternoon the two Vidette boats, built by the Herreshoff Company at Bristol, R. I., were hoisted aboard the Monarch Line steamer, *Persian Monarch*, for London. On Thursday, June 23, the little crafts had their contract test for speed over a course, laid out by the U. S. Coast Survey, measuring 6,080 feet. The tide was of little account, but to assure a fair trial runs were made both ways, the distance with the tide being made in 13.08, and against it in 13.07 seconds. The calculated speed from this trial would be 17.6 miles per hour. As the condition stipulated in the Herreshoff contract with the British Admiralty called for a speed of 14 knots—the best English construction of their class having made but 13.39 knots per hour—it will be seen that the clever ship-wrights and engineers of Bristol Bay have surpassed not only previous essays of other people, but even their own best results. In the JOURNAL of March 26th we published a detailed description of the Vidette. The developed horse-power of boilers during the trial was 153, and the number of revolutions 550. The boats weigh without coal and water about 7 tons each. They will be designated Nos. 149 and 150 in H. B. M.'s fleet of "steam-pinnaces." Mr. John B. Herreshoff, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, with two competent engineers, will accompany the boats.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY, Asst. Adjt.-General, was placed July 1, at his own request, after 30 years' service as a commissioned officer, on the retired list. By the retirement of Gen. Fry Gen. Robert Williams will become a full Colonel, and Gen. Thomas M. Vincent a Lieut.-Colonel. These promotions made a vacancy which was filled by the advancement of Col. William G. Mitchell, an Aide-de-Camp of Major-Gen. Hancock. His promotion by the President is in compliance with a personal request made by Gen. Hancock.

While we regret extremely the retirement of so able an officer as Gen. Fry, we congratulate the other officers on the resulting promotion, and especially Col. Mitchell, who is a valuable acquisition to the Adjutant-General's Department. It is not unlikely that the President will assign Col. Mitchell to Gen. Fry's vacant place, on the Staff of Major-General Hancock, with whom he has been now nearly twenty years. His name was once

before sent in for appointment as A. A. G., but President Johnson was just then at loggerheads with the Senate, and they did not confirm his appointments.

THE Yorktown Centennial Commission met at the War Department Thursday afternoon, and decided to accept the model submitted by the artists. Col. P. S. Coles, of Virginia, who has charge of Masonic matters, was before the Commission for the purpose of making arrangements for the accommodation of Masonic bodies who intend visiting Yorktown during the celebration. The Government has given him the use of 2,000 tents. The monument will cost \$100,000, and the Commission has requested Secretary Lincoln to direct that work be begun at once.

PAYMASTER KENNY, U. S. N., who purchased supplies in New York for the Arctic steamer *Rodgers*, submitted to the Navy Department, June 28, the report of the Board of Survey that examined into the canned goods which were shipped West. The report says:

The canned meats and soups were found to have spoiled and were condemned. When Paymaster Kenny bought them in New York it was with the express stipulation that they should be delivered in perfect condition or they would not be paid for. They were not paid for, therefore the Government loses nothing.

In another column will be observed an order from Secretary Hunt, calling for an Advisory Board of naval officers to consult, and make a practical and plain statement to him, regarding the pressing need of appropriate vessels in the Service, so that he may present this statement in his report at the next session of Congress. The subject is one of vital importance, and the high character of the detail selected for the Board gives promise of valuable results.

FIRST LIEUT. GARLAND N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, has submitted to the War Department certain modifications of, and additions to, the existing Tactics, and we understand that when changes in the present system are contemplated, his system will be examined by a board of officers.

As a necessary precaution against the appearance of yellow fever, the batteries of the 5th Artillery, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and the battery of the 2d Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, La., took post this week, for the summer, at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta. The batteries of the 5th Artillery, at Key West Barracks, are in summer camp at Tampa.

In another column will be found an interesting letter on the Aparejo. It would seem as if here were a suggestion by which the Government could save some of its annual outlay for the purchase of mules, to replace those ruined by the use of pack saddles.

THE civil authorities at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, having most fully co-operated with the military authorities there in matters of sewerage and drainage, the post will soon be one of the healthiest in the country.

MILITARY COMMANDERS have this week generally issued their orders for the proper observance of our great holiday, the 105th Anniversary of our National Independence.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: General J. C. Robinson, U. S. A.; Colonel C. G. McCawley, U. S. M. C.; General Israel Vogdes, U. S. A.; Paymaster A. S. Kenny, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Strong, U. S. N.; Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav.; A. D. C.; Commander C. S. Norton, U. S. N.; Inspector Gen. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Capt. Warren C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry; Major J. S. Brislin, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N.

CHARLES O. FERRIS, the new Tiebborne claimant, is said to have been an employee at the Mare Island Navy-yard ten years ago. He also claims to have been a soldier in the Peninsula campaign. Dr. Russell, editor of the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, who recently saw him in California, took no stock in him.

COMMODORE SICARD and family were to leave Boston during the week for Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. W. KING and wife are to sail for Europe about the middle of July for an extended tour.

CHAPLAIN G. A. CRAWFORD has a grand temperance organization on board the *Richmond*, and is doing a good work. The English papers published in China speak in the highest terms of him.

CAPT. AND MRS. S. L. BREESE have been spending the week in Boston. Indeed Mrs. Breese has not left Boston since the captain's detachment from the command of the *Wabash*, on account of the illness of Miss Rosa Breese.

CAPT. GEORGE N. THURSTON, Capt. R. Davis, Capt. Frank H. Baker, and Lieut. E. B. Rheem, U. S. Army, were at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, on Wednesday of this week.

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES REGAN, R. Q. M., 9th Infantry, has in press and will issue the latter part of August or early in September a manual upon Guard Duty and kindred subjects, compiled from regulations, tactics, orders and other sources, embracing the best writers. It consists of two parts; the first being devoted to Minor Guards, etc., and the second to Grand Guards, Advanced, Rear, and Flank Guards, Convoys, Detachments, and Reconnaissance, etc. A Department Board who reported on the work says: "Everything that bears in the remotest manner upon guard and guard duty appears to be discussed in the most minute manner." They further say: "It is considered that this will secure uniformity and remedy a fault long felt in the service." Gen. Sherman adds an indorsement, in which he says: "I have no knowledge of any single treatise which so fully explains the class of duties referred to as this does, and it would be of great value in the hands of officers and enlisted men of the Army." The work will be bound in convenient form after the style of the Tactics, will comprise over 400 pages, and will contain about 35 plates, illustrating the subjects treated. The book will be published by Harper Bros. Price \$2.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending, June 30th, 1881: Army—Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.; Brev. Brig. Gen. G. P. Buell, Colonel 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery; Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cavalry. Navy—Captain P. C. Johnson; Commanders, Montgomery Sicard and C. McGregor; Lieut. Eugene B. Thomas; Surgeons, M. L. Ruth and George R. Brush; Ensign John F. Parker; Cadet Midshipmen, Robert S. Sloan and C. P. George.

ONLY two of the ex-Presidents are living, Grant and Hayes, but six of the ladies who have dispensed the hospitalities of the White House are still alive—Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Johnson (Harriet Lane), Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Hayes.

MISS BLANCHE NEVIN, the gifted sculptress, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Lancaster, Pa., now in Italy executing the contract from the State of Pennsylvania for making the statue of Muhlenberg, has sent a model to St. Louis to enter the competition for the Gen. Blair statue.

FRANCIS EPFES, the last of the grandsons of Thomas Jefferson, died lately in Florida, at the advanced age of 81. His father married Maria Jefferson, the President's youngest daughter, and he was also related to the President through Mrs. Jefferson, whose half-sister was the "dear Polly" who figured so conspicuously in Jefferson's published correspondence.

CAPT. R. N. ARTHUR, of the British Legation at Washington, goes to England in August to enjoy a two months' leave of absence.

As the result of the announcement which appeared in the JOURNAL of June 18th, that Lieut. R. B. Rodney, U. S. Navy, desired a tune to go with his poetry, which we published, the Lieutenant is, we hear, "snowed under with tunes." When he once more emerges to view we hope to hear the result of his novel effort for the encouragement of musical talent.

THE Navy Department has caused the general order of the Secretary changing the name of the *Mary and Helen* to the *Rodgers* to be engrossed and handsomely framed, in which form it will be presented to Admiral Rodgers. The pennmanship was done by Mr. Louis Waldecker, chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, who was with the Admiral on the *Vincennes* in 1856 at the time that vessel visited Herald Island and other points in the Arctic Ocean.

MRS. DICKINS, wife of Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis Bates, of Boston, at their cottage on Coddington Point, Newport.

THE death of Col. Davidson promotes Lieut.-Col. John P. Hatch to be Colonel, 2d Cavalry; Major George A. Forsyth to be Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Cavalry; Captain Guy V. Henry to be Major, 9th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Albert D. King to be Captain, 3d Cavalry. In consequence of the anomalous position of 2d Lieut. Baxter, who resigned his commission of 2d Lieutenant to take effect July 1, it cannot yet be known who is promoted vice King. Col. Davidson was not a member of the Army Mutual Aid Society.

GEN. N. A. MILES left New York on Wednesday for Boston, expecting to return on Saturday, when he will spend a few days with his brother at Yonkers, and then leave for Fort Leavenworth en route to his command on the Pacific.

FIRST LIEUT. THOS. M. WOODRUFF, 5th Infantry, has been visiting his brother, Mr. Edw. L. Woodruff, on Staten Island. He is expecting to take a trip down the St. Lawrence next week, after which he contemplates a second trip to Europe, having a four months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of June 30, says: The schooner *Golden Fleece*, which returned from a Mexican port yesterday, was chartered to-day by Lieut. Ray for the transportation of a signal service party to Point Barrow. The party consisted of Lieut. P. H. Ray, commander, Wisconsin; J. S. Oldmixon, England, surgeon; E. P. Herenden, Massachusetts, sailing master; A. C. Dark, Russian, astronomer; Sergeant Cassidy, Murdock and Smith, of the Signal Service, with a carpenter, cook and laborer. The *Golden Fleece* will sail about the 10th of July.

YESTERDAY, July 1, was the day appointed, by orders, for beginning the practical use by the Army of the new regulation helmet.

R. B. SHERMAN, a brother of Gen. Sherman, was nominated this week for Governor of Iowa.

THE LAY-HAIGHT TORPEDO.

A TRIAL of the Lay-Haight torpedo was made at Newport on the 29th of June, in the presence of various Naval officers, including Lieut. Commander Bradford, Lieut. Commander Caldwell, and Master A. L. Case, Jr., members of a board to report the results of the trial. The measured distance was half a mile, the starting point being a boat on the east side of the torpedo station and the half-mile flag being in a northeasterly direction towards Harbor Island. The movements were directed by Lieut. Commander Bradford, Mr. Haight being the operator for the occasion. On Saturday last under favorable circumstances the torpedo did sixteen feet per second, or 11.18 miles an hour. Prof. Moses G. Farmer, the electrician, was present. At word from Mr. Bradford the torpedo was sent on its way. The time was 2m. 40s., which gave a speed of 10.85 miles an hour. In the excitement the command to stop the torpedo was misunderstood and she ran into a bank. She was brought back, however, without damage.

While awaiting the official report we extract from the New York World the following description of the new boat:

The propelling power is obtained by a new method of expanding the gas in the pipes exposed to the sea-water. The liquid is taken from the flask into a series of pipes running parallel with the torpedo-boat and which are exposed to the sea-water. The high freezing temperature of the liquid, which is about 180 degrees above zero, coming in contact with a continued supply of water, say of a temperature of 60 degrees, increases the expansion as though heated by chemical means. The electrical apparatus is quite simple, and consists of the key-board on shore, with a peculiar arrangement of buttons which enables the operator to stop, start, port, starboard and fire by the mere touch of one of the buttons. These different functions are performed through a single wire. By means of a weak current the operator brings his key-board in unison with the transmitter on board the torpedo. With the aid of an increased current the throttle is opened or closed as desired, and by a still stronger current, the extent of which is at all times controllable by the operator, the torpedo is fired either by contact or at will. The explosion is made more complete by the absence of all complications, such as large magnets, shunts and other electrical devices.

The machinery of the new boat consists only of the engine and a straight, hollow screw-shaft, which is attached to one of Herreshoff's wheels. The boat may be launched upside down or dropped from a distance without disturbing any of the mechanism. The boat is in three sections, the forward part containing the explosive, the middle section the reservoir or flask and the after section the cable, engine and electrical apparatus, all of which can be put together in half an hour's time. The cable may be increased in length from half a mile to a mile and a half as desired, the operation of the torpedo being equally effective at both distances. In operating the Lay boat from three to five wires have heretofore been used. The Lay-Haight is operated by only one, as stated, by the increasing of the current at will and by a simple contrivance for bringing the function, such as stopping, starting, etc., in direct unison with the keyboard. The boat is to be known as the Lay-Haight torpedo. She is 23 feet in length, 19 inches in diameter, and the length of the cable is one mile. She carries explosives weighing 150 pounds and is entirely controlled by electricity. The motor—carbonic acid gas—is contained in a flask which forms part of the hull. One great improvement over the Lay boat is the reduction in the size, this boat being about one-half the weight, or 1,600 pounds. For use on shipboard and small launches a smaller boat has been constructed weighing only 600 pounds, but it carries the same weight of explosives. The first Lay boats sold to the United States Government are still at the torpedo station here. These boats are not altogether successful on account of their size and complications. The next boats constructed by Mr. Lay, which were of a somewhat improved pattern, were sold to the Russian government. Two of these boats were also built and sold to the Peruvian government, but never used with any degree of success. Some very successful experiments of the Lay boat were made last year at Antwerp by Lieut. Commander Barber, of torpedo fame. The objection made by the Naval officers generally to the Lay torpedo have been its size, complications and want of speed, which are remedied in the improved boat.

RECORDERS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

1. Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania (Acting Commander-in-Chief). Instituted April 15, 1865.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., Recorder, 139 S. 7th street, Philadelphia.
2. Commandery of the State of New York. Instituted Jan. 17, 1866.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V., Recorder, 98 Broadway, New York City.
3. Commandery of the State of Massachusetts. Instituted March 4, 1868.
Col. Arnold A. Rand, late Mass. Vol., Recorder, 53 Tremont street, Boston.
4. Commandery of the State of California. Instituted April 12, 1871.
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Smedberg, U. S. A., Recorder, 109 California street, S. F.
5. Commandery of the State of Wisconsin. Instituted May 15, 1874.
Lieut.-Col. Jos. McC. Bell, U. S. V., Recorder, 82 Michigan street, Milwaukee.
6. Commandery of the State of Illinois. Instituted May 8, 1879.
Capt. Richard Robins, late U. S. A., Recorder, 141 East Kinzie street, Chicago.

Sales to Post Bakeries.—The Secretary of War decided June 28 that sales to Post Bakeries of subsistence supplies required for the exclusive use of companies, detachments, and hospitals may be made by the Subsistence Department at cost price, not including cost of transportation.

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS, JUNE 30, 1881.

Col. Chas. G. McCawley, commandant; Major Wm. B. Slack, Q. M.; Major Aug. S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector; Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. B. Lowry, A. Q. M., in charge of the manufacture of clothing, etc.; Capt. W. S. Schenck, A. Q. M., in charge of the distribution of clothing, etc., Philadelphia.

Col. Thos. Y. Field, awaiting orders, Philadelphia.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, commanding Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hebb, commanding Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Major Chas. Heywood, commanding Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Major George Butler, commanding Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major Geo. W. Collier, commanding Marine Barracks, League Island, Penn.

Major Geo. P. Houston, under orders to Norfolk, Va.

Capt. James Forney, commanding Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. McLane Tilton, commanding Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Capt. John H. Higbee, flagship Richmond, fleet marine officer, Asiatic Station.

Capt. Robert W. Huntington, commanding Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Henry A. Bartlett, commanding marines of training ship Minnesota, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Fred. H. Corrie, flagship Pensacola, fleet marine officer, Pacific Station.

Capt. Percival C. Pope, flagship Trenton, fleet marine officer, European Station.

Capt. W. R. Brown, * League Island, Pa.

Capt. Richard S. Collum, commanding Marine Barracks, headquarters, M. C., and member Board of Inspection.

Capt. Norval L. Nokes, * Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. William B. Remey (colonel), Judge-Advocate General of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Henry J. Bishop, commanding marines Colorado.

Capt. Robert L. Meade, * Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. William Wallace, * League Island, Pa.

Capt. Chas. F. Williams, * headquarters M. C.

Capt. Edward P. Meeker, flagship Shenandoah, fleet marine officer, South Atlantic Station.

Capt. Louis E. Fagan, * Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. Henry C. Cochran, commanding Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Geo. B. Haycock, * Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Wm. S. Muse, flagship Tennessee, fleet marine officer, North Atlantic Station.

1st Lieut. Israel H. Washburne, * Boston, Mass.

1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, commanding marines of training ship Constitution, Newport, R. I.

1st Lieut. A. S. Taylor, * League Island, Pa.

1st Lieut. J. M. T. Young, * Annapolis, Md.

1st Lieut. Geo. C. Reid, * Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lieut. E. B. Robinson, commanding marines Vandalia.

1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington, commanding marines Saratoga.

1st Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, Military Instructor at Tientsin, China.

1st Lieut. M. C. Goodrell, * Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Coston, * Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieut. Carlisle P. Porter, * Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. Samuel Mercer, * Mare Island, Cal.

1st Lieut. Allen C. Kelton, commanding marines Alaska.

1st Lieut. Richard Wallace, flagship Trenton.

1st Lieut. Saml. H. Gibson, commanding marines Keararge.

1st Lieut. B. R. Russell, commanding marines Galeana.

1st Lieut. R. D. Wainwright, commanding marines Marion.

1st Lieut. S. W. Quackenbush, commanding marines Powhatan.

1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, * Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieut. H. G. Ellsworth, commanding marines Lackawanna.

1st Lieut. Geo. F. Elliott, commanding marines Alliance, en route to Iceland and Spitzbergen.

1st Lieut. Frank Scott, * Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieut. David Whipple, flagship Tennessee.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, commanding marines Washash.

1st Lieut. Wm. F. Spicer, commanding marines Swatara.

1st Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy, commanding marines Wachusett.

1st Lieut. Geo. T. Bates, commanding marines Adams.

1st Lieut. Jesup Nicholson, commanding marines Nipic.

1st Lieut. Geo. R. Benson, commanding marines Jamestown.

2d Lieut. Louis J. Gulick, * Boston, Mass.

2d Lieut. Henry Whiting, * Brooklyn, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Leroy C. Webster, commanding marines Franklin.

2d Lieut. Wm. C. Turner, * Mare Island, Cal.

2d Lieut. Samuel J. Logan, commanding marines Portsmouth.

2d Lieut. Wm. P. Biddle, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieut. Randolph Dickens, flagship Richmond.

2d Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, * headquarters M. C.

2d Lieut. Frank L. Denny, commanding marines Quinnebaug.

2d Lieut. James A. Turner, flagship Pensacola.

2d Lieut. Carroll Mercer, * headquarters M. C.

2d Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, * Norfolk, Va.

2d Lieut. Howard K. Gilman, * Brooklyn, N. Y.

2d Lieut. T. Glover Fillette, * undergoing trial by Court-martial, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Samuel L. Jackson, * Boston, Mass.

Colonel Commandant Chas. G. McCawley, Marine Corps, expects to be absent from Washington on leave during July. Major A. S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, will represent him, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Henry C. Cochran, U. S. M. C., stationed at Norfolk, has been granted leave for one month from July 2. 2d Lieut. T. Glover Fillette is undergoing trial by Court-martial at Brooklyn for repeated delinquencies.

The marine garrison of the Pensacola Navy-yard is to be re-established this month. Additional recruiting offices will also be opened during July.

1st Sergt. B. W. Hopper, U. S. M. C., whose warrant as such dates from September, 1868, has been transferred from the New Hampshire to duty at the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia. Corp. Henry Landnebe has passed his examination for promotion and been appointed 1st sergeant of the Wyoming's guard. Sergt. Edward Yates has reported for duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and Sergt. Howard Smyth at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

It required over \$4,000 to pay off the guard of the Wyoming upon her return from the European Station. One man received over \$600, and several had saved over \$400 during the cruise, which speaks well for them, as their retained pay and allowance for undrawn clothing will be added to these amounts upon final discharge from the Service.

* Attached to Marine Barracks.

The Norfolk Ledger, June 27, says: Major A. S. Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector of the U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Washington from his quarterly inspection of the marine barracks at the several Navy-yards, including Mare Island, Cal., and makes the most favorable report of the Norfolk barracks which it ever received. The drill, discipline, and harmony of the command were found to be excellent, and in the matters of system, completeness of equipment, and cleanliness, there was nothing left to be desired. The prison was found tenanted, and but one desertion had occurred in four months. Among some new features which he observed is a mattress, or bed, gotten up by Capt. Cochran for the Norfolk marines, which commands attention by reason of its neat appearance, economy, and comfort. For nearly one hundred years our gallant soldiers have slept when serving at shore stations upon an institution called a "bedsack," which is simply a bag of striped ticking rudely stuffed with a truss of straw, each soldier being allowed twelve pounds of straw per month. So far as the Marine Corps is concerned, this variety of "downy couch" is doomed, as a board of officers will probably soon be ordered to consider the new bed, which is incomparably better and in the end very much less expensive.

MURDER OF LIEUT. CHERRY.

A THOROUGH investigation was made into the murder of Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry. Major J. J. Upham, commanding Fort Niobrara, announces the result in a report transmitted to the War Department through the Headquarters Department of the Platte, dated May 16, and another dated June 8. Major Upham gives an account of the expedition sent out under Lieut. Cherry in pursuit of robbers until he comes to the point where he sent four of his men ahead to look for the trail of the robbers, and the remaining Indian and a citizen, who had joined the party, had also ridden ahead some distance. Major Upham says:

About this time some of the party sent out by me under 1st Sergt. Smith appeared in the distance. Lieut. Cherry sent Private Patrick Nolan, Co. B, 5th Cavalry, to ascertain who they were. This left but three men immediately with Lieut. Cherry, to wit: Sergt. John Harrington, Co. F, 5th Cavalry; Private Thos. W. Locke, Co. F, 5th Cavalry, and Private Thos. Conroy, Co. D, 5th Cavalry.

The three shots fired by Locke were heard by some of Sergeant Smith's party from a distance, and also by the citizen Marks and the Indian, who had ridden ahead, but none of them saw the firing or knew what it meant. Both Locke and Harrington were seen at a distance of several miles by Sergt. Smith, the former riding at full speed in a westerly direction towards Sharp's Rancho, and the latter in the direction of the post, followed by several of the loose horses.

1st Sergt. Smith, as soon as he realized and understood what had happened, acted with great good judgment; he at once informed me by courier what had happened, and I immediately sent out Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cavalry, with a detachment of his company with instructions to send in the wounded soldier and the remains of Lieut. Cherry, and to make such disposition upon arrival on the ground as in his judgment would seem best to insure the capture of the murderer and of the robbers of whom Lieut. Cherry had been in pursuit. A. A. Surgeon J. J. Marston accompanied Capt. Montgomery, and the remains of Lieut. Cherry arrived here early the following morning, May 12. The wounded man was brought in at the same time, and is not seriously hurt.

Of this strange and sad occurrence there seems to be but one solution—that Private Locke was seized with a sudden fit of insanity, and on this point I refer to the affidavits of Hospital Steward Richard O'Malley marked "D," of William G. Conner marked "E," and of Archie V. Rogers marked "F," a citizen who passed the night of May 11 with Locke at Sharp's Rancho (formerly McAnn's), and the night of May 12 with him at Oreginton's Rancho, reporting these facts here at 4 p. m. May 13. Immediately upon receipt of this information, two small detachments were sent out and are still in pursuit, with strong probability of effecting the capture of the murderer.

In his second report Major Upham says:

"About 9 o'clock p. m. on the evening of the day Lieut. Cherry was killed, Sergt. Harrington arrived at the post and reported to me the circumstances of the killing of Lieut. Cherry in substance as narrated in his affidavit. He appeared to be a good deal excited and unnerved, and though perfectly sober then, had the appearance of a man who had been for several days drinking hard, and seemed to be unnerved by reason of previous strong drink, as well as by the circumstances of the tragic occurrence he had witnessed that day.

"His conduct in riding immediately away from Lieut. Cherry, at the moment he was killed by Locke, in the manner and to the great distance as related by him, did not seem to me justifiable or warranted by the circumstances, and pending further examination I placed him in arrest and confinement. After a few days, and when all the light that could be had on the subject was obtained, I re-examined Sergt. Harrington, 5th Cavalry, in reference to his own conduct on that day. The Sergeant stated, in explanation, that the killing of Lieut. Cherry by his side was so sudden and unexpected that it completely bewildered him; that Locke was one of his intimate friends in the company, and the last man in it that he would have thought capable of committing such a deed; that he saw by the wild expression of Locke's face that he intended to kill him also; and that he dashed his horse quickly to the right to get out of his way and to give him time as well to get control of his own weapons; that as he rose the summit of the small hill about a hundred yards away he saw two men riding rapidly down upon him; that it flashed upon him that these were the robbers they were looking for, and that Locke was in collusion with them; he would not at that instant account for Locke's conduct in any other way; that this completely stampeded him, and his only thought at this time was to get out of the way of these men, whom he believed were pursuing him, and that after he had ridden the long distance, as explained in his affidavit, his thought and desire were to come immediately to his post and report the matter, but that he was completely lost and bewildered.

"An examination into the previous record of Sergt. Harrington show him to have been a brave man, having received a medal for meritorious conduct. After a careful consideration of his statement to me I thought it best to release him from arrest and restore him to duty."

The statements in Sergt. Harrington's affidavit are embodied in the report of Maj. Upham as here given. In reference to the firing of the pistol shot, he says that when he and Locke were left alone with Lieut. Cherry, Nolan having been sent away, "we heard a shot in our rear. Lieut. Cherry and myself stopped and looked back on our left. Lieut. Cherry saying, 'Where did that shot come from?' and then saw Private Locke with a pistol in his hands, with the muzzle raised, and in reply to Lieut. Cherry's question he said 'Oh!' and acted as though the pistol went off accidentally. He had no more than got the word out of his mouth, when he reached out his arm, dropped his pistol on Lieut. Cherry and fired; the shot killed Lieut. Cherry almost instantly."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

WHAT IS AN APAREJO?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

Sir: A few days ago, while in the mountains, I picked up a torn piece of newspaper. It was a half sheet of some Eastern weekly, and contained only advertisements and the queries and their answers of probably some peripatetic school marm and love-sick tenderfoot. In the midst of such nonsense I saw a query which at once interested me, but which was evidently a puzzler to the walking encyclopedia of the paper. It was, "What is an Aparejo?"

Allow me, through your columns, to answer the question. The Aparejo is a pad used to protect mules' backs while packing freight or Army supplies through a mountainous country, where it is impracticable to use other means of transportation. It is a Spanish or Mexican invention, and consists of a long and very strong sack of leather about twenty inches wide and from fifty-four to sixty-two inches long. There is a seam which runs from the rear of this sack and terminates in a peculiarly shaped double seam at its front which, when the Aparejo is ready for use, protects the withers of the mule from being pressed. This seam divides the sack into two equal parts, leaving one for each side of the animal. Into these sacks from the inside are first placed willow or ash sprouts, running lengthwise and carefully placed at equal distances, thus creating a stiff and even surface on the outside; on the inside of these and toward the mule's back are placed layers of soft springy hay, varying from two and a half to four inches thick, the variations in thickness being governed in each case by the peculiarity of the conformation of the back of the mule, for which the particular Aparejo is intended. A wide crupper is attached to the outside of this sack, which extends back over the hips, thus presenting a broad surface which prevents chafing. A canvas cover is placed over these sacks to protect the leather. The Aparejo is now ready for use. A blanket pad called a corona is first placed on the mule's back, a blanket over this, and then the rigging, a girth ten inches wide, which is not attached to the Aparejo, but passes loosely over it, serves when tightened to equalize the pressure on the animal's back and sides, at the same time presenting a wide surface for the mule's belly. The manner of packing is as follows: The load is divided into two as equal parts as possible. A loop of a rope is then thrown from one side to the other across the Aparejo, the loads are then placed on the animal's back by two men, one on each side, the loop is then passed back over the load, one of the ends passed through it and then firmly tied to the other one; this is called slinging. The load is now simply resting on the Aparejo without being attached to it, in which position it is balanced. Next a long rope, to one end of which is attached a short leathern girth with a brass hook at the end of it is used, the girth passing under the mule's belly, and the rope thrown in a peculiar manner into a kind of loose knot over the load, which, when tightened, holds the cargo firmly in its proper place. In this manner howitzers, Hotchkiss guns, bacon, flour, corn, ammunition, blankets, and in fact every description of camp supplies are thus packed over mountains and valleys, where the uninitiated gentleman from the East would be afraid even to lead his horse.

The old style of pack saddle, a couple of boards connected on the top by sticks which met and crossed over the animal's back, were the most inhuman invention ever placed on a mule. The loads were firmly attached to the cross sticks. If both sides were not evenly balanced the heaviest one drew the saddle over, which cut the opposite side of the animal's back. Also, in going down steep hills the load was forced down on the withers, making horrible sores, the consequence of which is still to be seen by the number of hairless spots on the backs of many of the mules in every Q. M. corral on the frontier.

The gold excitement of California was, I believe, the indirect cause of the great improvement in the style of packing, in which the Americans are so far ahead of other nations. Prior to that time there were in use only the pack saddle and Mexican aparejo. The latter only removed the hair and skin, instead of the bones, as the former did, and was, therefore, considered the better article; but when barrels of whiskey, billiard tables, cooking stoves, mirrors, and provisions, with all the odds and ends of a mining camp, had to be packed over the summits of the Nevadas, it was found deficient in many respects. These sacks, however, were supplied by the ingenuity of the freighters, and the consequence is that a Mexican from the interior of his country would ask, on seeing one of the new kind, as all Eastern Americans do, What is that thing used for?

The superiority of the Aparejo can be seen from the following remarks:

It protects the mule's sides as well as the back; it presents four times the number of square inches for equal pressure to the animal that the saddle does; the peculiar shape of the aparejo affords an opportunity to balance the load, thus one hundred pounds on one side can be made to ride with sixty on the opposite as well as if they were of equal weight, thus preventing any unequal strain on the animal. In the field, when working every day, a bruise or sore on a mule's back can be cured in the following manner: When it first appears, which it does by becoming inflamed, the hay is removed from the interior of the sack in the place which has been the cause of the bruise, thus leaving a space which, when on the mule's back, forms a kind of cup over the injury without pressing or further irritating it. Again, no matter how badly shaped a mule's back may be, an experienced packer can manipulate the filling in

the sacks so that it will fit his back as nicely and smoothly as a glove. After the load is balanced on the mule the rope which is used to lash it in position is placed in such a position that the lower corners of the invention act as a purchase to secure it and prevent it slipping when on the road.

Should you consider this rather dull article of interest enough to your readers to publish it, I shall attempt in another letter to give you a description of the general workings, cost, and advantages, as well as the capabilities, of an Army pack train.

ROCKY.
FORT STANTON, NEW MEXICO, June 15, 1881.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.

The tug *Rocket*, which has been used as a tender to the *Minnesota*, has been ordered in a similar capacity to the *Constitution*, the so-called flagship of the "Squadron."

A very handsome pleasure boat has just been built here for Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., in command of the Torpedo Station. The plans, which are entirely original, were furnished by Rear-Admiral Selfridge, U. S. N., father of Capt. Selfridge. The length of the boat at water line is 22 feet, beam 10 feet, with a depth of 34 inches. There is not a straight timber in her from stem to stern, every one being more or less "S-ing."

It has been arranged that the officers belonging to the U. S. ships off this place, shall give receptions in turn on alternate Saturdays on the *Minnesota*, the first one being held on Saturday. Quite a brilliant company were present.

Mrs. Chandler, wife of the commanding officer of the *Minnesota*, received her friends on Thursday on board of the vessel. It was a very pleasant event.

Sergeant Hall, of Battery F, 1st U. S. Artillery, proved himself a hero a few days ago at the garrison. A young child belonging to Sergeant Miller, it seems, while at play, fell through the narrow opening of a cistern into the water, some 10 feet below. The child's companion ran for assistance, when Sergeant Hall coming along, immediately crowded himself through the opening and fell to the water below. He at once pushed his way down into the water, which is 18 feet deep, and came to the surface with the apparently lifeless form of the child in his arms. An officer of the garrison took the child and pulled it through the opening, and afterwards assisted the brave fellow to reach terra firma. He was subsequently remembered in a very substantial manner.

First Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, U. S. A., left here on Tuesday to join the Company to which he was recently ordered at Fort Trumbull, New London. Lieut. Van Ness has been here three years, and has made many warm friends. He and his estimable lady will be greatly missed at the Fort and in social circles at this place.

Over fifty boys have deserted from the training fleet since its arrival at this place.

Lieutenant-Commander Stedman, U. S. Navy, and Commander A. D. Brown, U. S. N., were judges recently at a meeting of the Emmanuel Debating Club. The subject under discussion was "Monopoly."

The boys in this vicinity don't seem inclined to enlist in the U. S. training fleet, and in view of this fact it has been decided to do something in the premises. There is a report that the *Minnesota* will go to Boston to hold out inducements to lads in the vicinity of the Hub to enlist in Uncle Sam's Navy.

H. M. S. POLYPHEMUS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, there was successfully launched from the Royal Dockyard at Chatham one of the most remarkable examples, if not the most remarkable example, of naval architecture ever floated in connection with naval warfare. This vessel is the double-screw steel armor-plated torpedo-ram *Polyphemus*, the construction of which was commenced on the 21st of September, 1878. The chief mission of the *Polyphemus* will be to act as a ram and torpedo vessel, and with this work in view most of the considerations which obtain in other ships of war have been set aside—safety and speed, of course, excepted, although the thinness of her armor would at the first glance lead to the conclusion that even safety has been neglected. This, however, is not so, as will presently be seen. It is to be borne in mind that the *Polyphemus* is, after all, only an experimental vessel, embodying the most practical and advanced ideas of those who advocate the principle upon which her design has been based. For the design the country is indebted to Mr. R. Barnaby, C. B., Director of Naval Construction, who has worked out every detail, keeping the object in view, as above stated, steadily in mind. It is quite possible that exceptions may be taken by some to this vessel, but it should be borne in mind that this, like all other departures from the beaten tract in naval construction, is but an experiment, although a big and an essentially practical one. There is, however, no way by which the Admiralty are able to demonstrate a principle, except by construction on the actual scale required by practice. Anything short of this would be practically valueless.

The hull proper—that is to say, the iron and steel construction—of the *Polyphemus* resembles somewhat that of the once celebrated Wiggins cigar-ship—that is to say, she is more or less pointed at the ends, while her midship section approaches the circular; more nearly, however, resembling an ordinary ship with an arched deck. Upon this structure is mounted a superstructure of iron and timber, consisting of a main deck running fore and aft, and above it a hurricane deck. At intervals along the sides of the hurricane deck will be placed six turrets—three on either side—which will carry the heaviest class of Nordenfolt guns. Protruding upwards through this deck are two protected conning towers, one at each end, which are rigidly connected with the main struc-

ture of the vessel, and which form means of ingress and egress to and from her interior. There are also two ventilators and a smoke funnel, which are likewise connected with the main body of the ship. The superstructure itself may all be shot away without in any way injuring the vessel proper or impairing her powers, save only as regards the Nordenfolt guns. The steam steering apparatus is placed below, over the after boiler room, and the steering room is in telegraphic communication with the forward conning tower. The steering apparatus can, however, be actuated from the conning tower by manual gear which is fitted therein. As the *Polyphemus* carries no canvas, masts are dispensed with, and beyond a flag-staff or two nothing will appear above her decks but the towers, the ventilators, and the funnel. She will be propelled by twin screws, which are carried in framings, one on either side near her stern. These screws are three-bladed, 14 ft. in diameter, from 15 ft. to 17 ft. pitch, and with a blade surface in each screw of 45 ft. She is also fitted with two rudders, which are placed under her hull near her bows, and can be lowered for use and raised again into recesses in which they are ordinarily carried. They are intended to be used for special manoeuvring purposes. The ram projects some 14 ft. beyond the body of the vessel, and is made hollow for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. The port or opening is covered by a solid steel cap, which forms the ram point, but which, by means of a twisted sliding bar, can be easily pushed forward and turned up to allow of the discharge of the torpedo some 8 ft. below water level, and is as easily closed afterwards. Besides this, there are four other torpedo ports for the discharge of the same class of weapon, two being placed on either side of the vessel near the bows. She will also carry spar or deck torpedoes.

The framing of the *Polyphemus* is of Landore-Siemens steel, over which is a double layer of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plates of the same material. Upon this, again, is superimposed a plating of Whitworth fluid compressed steel, the plates measuring 10 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 1 in. thick. Her outer armor consists of small plates or scales, also of Whitworth compressed steel, measuring 10 in. square by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, running off to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the ends. The plates are fastened on by five screws, one at each corner which holds three other plates, and one in the centre. This plating covers her curved deck and extends a short distance down below water level. The vessel measures 240 ft. long between perpendiculars, and has an extreme breadth of 40 ft., with a depth of hold of 18 ft. 9 in. Her immersed midship section is 625 square feet, and she draws 19 ft. 6 in. of water forward and 20 ft. 6 in. aft, her displacement load being 2,640 tons. Her engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., are of the compound, horizontal, single piston-rod type, having four cylinders, the two high-pressure being 38 inches in diameter, and the two low-pressure 64 inches in diameter, with a 39-inch stroke. Her indicated horse power is 5,500, and her estimated maximum speed 17 knots. Steam will be supplied from 10 boilers of the locomotive type, at a working pressure of 120 lb. per square inch, they having been tested to double that pressure—viz., 240 lb. per square inch. The air-compressing machinery for the torpedoes and the steam steering apparatus are by Mr. Peter Brotherhood. The weight of the machinery, inclusive of the water in the boilers and ten tons of spare gear, is 490 tons.

Such is the *Polyphemus*, the most recent addition to the Royal Navy, which, in spite of her peculiar construction, will not, when finished, by any means present an unsightly appearance afloat, but rather the contrary. Although carrying no heavy guns, her offensive powers will be very great as a ram and a torpedo craft, while her ability to manoeuvre rapidly and to move at great speed, combined with her peculiar outward form, which presents a variety of oblique angles to the enemy's shot, form her chief means of defence. Should she, however, receive a shot she will not be in imminent danger, as she is divided into a great number of watertight compartments. From the nature of her construction she will have to be for the most part artificially lighted below, while air will also have to be artificially supplied to her, so that her crew, who will number 180, will not, perhaps, have the most enviable life while she is in commission. But with all this she forms a most formidable addition to our navy, and one, moreover, the stability of which is perfectly assured.

The launch of this interesting vessel took place yesterday with punctuality. After the customary religious service by the chaplain, the christening ceremony was performed and the launch practically effected by Mrs. G. O. Trevelyan, wife of the Secretary of the Admiralty. By simply pushing forward a lever that lady released the dog-shores and at the same time actuated a piece of mechanism by which the traditional bottle of wine was dashed against the bows of the vessel, which were wreathed with flowers. With an uttered good wish from Mrs. Trevelyan, the *Polyphemus* glided down her ways into the river amid the plaudits of the spectators, who had assembled to the number of several thousands, and the strains of the National Anthem, played by the band of the Royal Marines, which was in attendance. There was a large and distinguished company present upon the platform. The *Polyphemus* was launched with her engines on board, and will be taken into dock and got ready for her steam trials, which will be carried out at an early date, and which are looked forward to with general interest.—*London Times*, June 16.

A ROUMANIAN engineer, Trajan Theodoresco by name, is reported to have invented a submarine boat, capable of manoeuvring under water for twelve hours at a stretch. It is able to act at a depth of seven or eight hundred feet. It is able, through the agency of screws, to rise or sink noiselessly. The illumination of the vessel is internal, and enables the officers upon her to see for a distance of a hundred and thirty feet under water.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE CHAMPION MARKSMAN'S BADGE AND CLASS MATCHES. Saturday, June 25th, was in reality the first military day on the range of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, three matches being announced on the official programme. The weather was delightful, a perfect June day with a salubrious atmosphere, the best of light and a wind which did not materially affect the holding. The matches being opened in the morning a very large number of the men went down by the first train, and by 11 A. M. almost every target on the range was occupied. Gen. Wingate and Asst. Secretary Weston, in the absence of the regularly detailed executive officers, running the matches. The first contest of the day was what was valued in the programme as the *Third Class* match for a prize valued at \$75, offered by Messrs. Boylan and Co., State Uniform Contractors, 135 Grand street, N. Y., and five silver medals added by the N. R. A., under the following conditions: Open to members of the N. R. A. and of any Military or Naval organization. Distance, 100 and 150 yards; 5 rounds at each distance, standing; weapon, any military rifle. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Competitors allowed unlimited entries, but only the highest score to take a prize. The principal prize to become the property of the competitor who, at the close of the season of 1881 shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all competitions participated in up to that time to decide. The officers were greatly disappointed in the number of entries for this match, for it was expected that a large number of junior marksmen of the 1st and 2d Divisions would avail themselves of the practice, particularly as they were informed that scores made in this as well as the second class match, properly certified to, would be received as qualifying scores for class practice; and as the Marksmen's badge is shot for on the same day the practice could be completely closed up for the military season. This match was arranged for the younger marksmen, those whose averages were under at least 40 out of the possible 50, while the 2d class match, 300 and 400 yards, for the "McKenney" prize, was to be placed at the disposal of the elder marksmen. Two reasons, however, worked against the success of these matches, the first being the complete change in the distances required for the State practice, and the second the total absence in the printed conditions of any mention of the classification rules as intended by the donors of the prizes. The match was intended for the junior marksmen, men who never reach the honor of the prize list in the regular matches, yet on this first contest all the old *habitués*, whose names have been found at the head of every prize list for the past three or four years were seen contending for this 3d class trophy. Is it a wonder, then, that these men are classically called *mug hunters*, when even this prize, specially designed to encourage the youngsters, is taken advantage of, because, most unfortunately, the printed conditions failed to specify the intentions of the donors. Of course, strictly speaking, the marksmen are not to blame for shooting in the match when their entries are accepted by the officers of the N. R. A. Yet the very title and distances of the contest should have made them well aware that men who were capable of averaging over 45 at 200, 300 and 500 yards would not be termed third class men. Of course the distances in this match must now be changed in order to conform to the new class practice of the State, and we trust that 1st class men will be permitted to shoot in it in order that they may cover the State class practice in one day. Yet we hope that in all future cases the qualification or class distinction will be added to the printed conditions, and that men whose records during the past year have been 40 or better will be rebuffed from winning the prizes in this match. We speak authoritatively when we state that the very object of the donors of this prize has been defeated by the allowing of the regular or old time prize winners to enter this competition. The practice was excellent at both ranges, and at the close Gen. Wingate was the winner on a score of 47 out of the possible 50 points, as follows:

	100 yds.	150 yds.	Tot.
Gen. Geo. W. Wingate.....	45555-24	44555-23	47
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.....	54555-24	54554-23	47
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt.....	54555-24	54445-22	46
C. F. Robbins, 7th regt.....	55554-24	55435-22	46
J. L. Paulding, 12th regt.....	44555-23	55553-23	46
Fred. Alder, 7th regt.....	44555-23	44455-22	45
E. De Forest, 23d regt.....	55444-22	55445-23	45
J. L. Price, 7th regt.....	55544-23	54544-22	45
J. B. Frothingham, 23d regt.....	45545-23	54344-20	43
W. F. Higgins, 7th regt.....	55455-24	44532-18	42
N. D. Ward, 9th regt.....	55454-23	43443-18	41
W. B. Smith, 7th regt.....	44455-22	33235-16	38
E. D. Crane, 23d regt.....	54444-21	44553-17	38
G. F. Merchant, 7th regt.....	44344-19	32544-18	37
A. L. Donagan, 9th, 20-17-37.	N. O'Donnell, 20-	17-37.	W. B. Wetmore, 9th, 18-17-35.
47th, 17-15-32.	G. H. Witthaus, 9th, 17-14-31.	A. J. Rozewski, 7th, 21-9-30.	H. F. Farrell, 12th, 22-7-29.

The 2d class match for the trophy presented by Messrs. Baker and McKenney was adjourned for want of time. While the third class match was in progress the first contest for the Champion Marksmen's badge, 1881, was being shot. This contest is open to all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. Distance, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance. Weapon, Remington Rifle State model. Position, standing at 200 yards; any, with head to the target, at 500 yards. Entrance fee, 50 cents—competitors allowed unlimited entries in each competition, but only the highest score to take a prize. 1st prize—A Gold Champion Marksmen's Badge of 1881, offered by Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. The badge to become the property of the competitor who, at the close of the season of 1881 shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide. For this match there were eighty-one entries and re-entries, the shooting at both ranges being remarkable, considering that this was the first military match of the season. Nearly all the old standbys were represented, and as of yore the regimental was as strong as the individual fight. Last year the victory was tacitly left between the marksmen of the 7th and 12th regiments, but we are pleased to note that on this opening contest the 23d, 9th, 8th, and 47th took a hand in, and before the close of the season, particularly under the very favorable conditions allowed by the State authorities, every regiment in the two divisions, 1st and 2d New York, as well as those in the interior of the State, will send marksmen to contend for this championship. It is an honor well worth fighting for—to be termed the champion marksmen of the great shooting State. For years this badge has remained in New York or Brooklyn, but this season it is to be hoped that Binghamton, Syracuse, Watertown, Oswego, and Buffalo, will at least have the honor of winning one or more of the matches.

At 200 yards Sergt. Paulding of the 12th led the field with 22, followed by Col. Frothingham, 23rd, and Sergt. Bavier, 47th, on 21, while 20 was freely scattered along the line. At

the second range, however, the light was poor, and the general scores fell off. Paulding added another 22 to his score, while Fred. Alder of the 7th put up a good 21, and Col. Frothingham 20. Dolan, however, who was in true fighting trim, sent in a succession of white ones, and on a total of 45 out of the possible 50 won this first match of the year. The general average of the day was excellent, and all the men deserve compliment. The scores were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.....	44444-20	55555-25	45
J. L. Paulding, 12th regt.....	54535-22	45454-22	44
Fred. Alder, 7th regt.....	44444-20	54444-21	41
J. B. Frothingham, 23d regt.....	43545-21	34355-20	41
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt.....	44444-20	44534-20	40
G. W. Munson, 7th regt.....	44444-20	35443-19	39
J. L. Price, 7th regt.....	34454-20	35254-19	39
Gen. G. W. Wingate.....	44334-18	45443-20	38
N. D. Ward, 9th regt.....	44353-19	35344-19	38
N. O'Donnell.....	44344-19	54540-18	37
W. W. Eavan, 23d regt.....	54444-21	50344-16	37
E. De Forest, 23d regt.....	53453-20	32453-17	37
W. B. Wetmore, 9th regt.....	43444-19	33344-17	36
P. J. Moagher, 8th regt.....	24334-16	55423-19	35
E. D. Crane, 23d regt.....	44344-19	22452-15	34
I. R. Denman.....	53345-20	32530-13	33
G. H. Witthaus, 9th, 16-16-32.	G. F. Merchant, 7th, 13-	18-31.	A. L. Donagan, 9th, 16-14-30.
18-31.	A. L. Donagan, 9th, 16-14-30.	F. W. Wolfert, 7th, 10-11-30.	J. H. Walden, 7th, 18-9-27.
A. J. Rozewski, 7th, 9-17-26.	C. F. Robbins, 7th, 15-10-25.		

A grand day is offered to the military marksmen on Monday next, July 4. A match at 200 yards, with the State rifle, has been arranged by Secretary Donaldson, open to all comers, full privilege of the range being granted to all visitors. The prizes will be about one hundred in number, and will vary in value from \$1 to \$50. In addition to this grand match, a ladies match is announced, 1st prize, a Remington sewing machine—to be absolutely won this day—with numerous other prizes, useful and ornamental. This match will be open to any gentleman nominated by a lady present, to represent and shoot for her. Remington Military rifle, State model, 200 yards, seven rounds each entry—entries unlimited, but only the highest to count. During the afternoon there will be a band of music on the range, while for the pleasure of the lady visitors Lawn tennis and Croquet grounds will be established, and at the upper end of the new field base ball matches will be permitted—for this day only. Fourth of July at Creedmoor will be made extremely happy for those who visit the grounds of the N. R. A.

CARBINE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.—On Thursday, June 23, the Gatling batteries (E and N) 1st and 2d New York Divisions, formally opened the shooting season of the National Guard at Creedmoor. As this was the first day of practice under the revised system of classification, the work was in a great measure to be regarded as experimental. What is to be thought, then, of the fact of the practice being wholly ignored by 1st Division Headquarters, the Inspector of Rifle Practice failing not only to be present in person, but of being represented by a detailed staff officer, as required by General Orders No. 15, from the A. G. O.? Than Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford there is no greater quibbler nor stickler for technicalities in construing the penalties imposed upon officers and soldiers by the rules governing rifle practice; and it is not strange, therefore, that the members of Battery E commented freely upon the incomprehensible manner in which their claims were overlooked by Division Headquarters. Fortunately, however, the battery had the assistance and advice of Major Morris B. Farr, 11th Brigade, so that the inexcusable absence of the 1st Division Inspector, or his representative, did not operate to the serious disadvantage of the organization whose interests are supposed to be in his especial keeping. The shooting at 100 yards began shortly after 9 o'clock, on the new range, and by 11, when the Brooklyn battery put in an appearance, the New Yorkers, of whom there were three officers and twenty-eight men present, under command of Capt. Ferd. P. Earle, had qualified a total of 19 out of the new second class. A late assembly lost Battery N the early morning train, besides depriving the command of two hours practice; but by careful work the 100 and 250 yards distances were covered before the noon intermission, with an aggregate of thirteen qualifications out of two officers and twenty-two men present. The afternoon practice in the first class gave the following result in marksmen:

Battery E.—Corpl. W. T. Miller, 40; Sergt. J. F. McHugh, 40; Pvt. W. G. McFadden, 37; Corpl. H. L. Dreyer, 37; 1st Sergt. David Wilson, 33; Lieut. J. L. Voorhees, 33; Sergt. G. E. Pasco, 33; Sergt. Major R. A. Finlay, 32; Lieut. W. S. Harrison, 31; Pvt. A. W. Cruikshank, 29; Pvt. James Rozell, 28; Pvt. A. Moore, 28; Capt. F. P. Earle, 28; Pvt. P. Barnard, 27; Pvt. W. Thompson, 26; Corpl. W. B. McNulty, 25; Sergt. G. H. Bennett, 25. Total, 17.
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Battery N.—Capt. J. A. Edwards, 38; Pvt. E. F. Barnes, 34; Sergt. Major J. J. Moog, 32; Pvt. G. Slingland, 28; Corpl. W. J. Bangher, 27; Corpl. G. E. Lovett, 25; Pvt. J. Antwiler, 25; Lieut. P. H. McNulty, 25. Total, 8.

Six of the marksmen of Battery E played the old trick of throwing away their scores on first practice, trusting to the provision of the State regulation permitting additional class practice where time permits, to secure larger qualifying records. It is needless to say these were the "team" men, old *habitués* of the range. In the volley and file firing, the Brooklyn battery, under command of Capt. John A. Edwards, completely outshot the 1st Division men. The discipline shown in Capt. Earle's command was of the poorest, each man being a law unto himself. The orders were most indifferently given; the battery bugler had not the slightest conception of the proper calls for commence and cease firing; and for an organization containing as many first class individual shots as Battery E, the showing was below mediocrity. Battery N, on the contrary, was admirably handled; its volleys were of the best possible description, the file firing effectively delivered, and but for the fact of the men being without cartridge boxes, and compelled in consequence to dispose of their ammunition under the waist belt, the practice was most complete. The detailed record is as follows, the practice being supervised by Major Farr:

VOLLEY AND FILE FIRING—TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Battery.	Number of men.	Number of shots.	Ball's-eye.	Center.	Outer.	Not hit.	Total.	Score.	Average per shot.	Percent.
E.....	Volley.	19	90	11	11	15	37	139	1.43	41.11
	File.	20	100	13	13	13	38	141	1.41	38.00
N.....	Volley.	19	95	22	13	12	47	185	1.96	49.47
	File.	19	95	22	15	9	46	183	1.93	48.42

* Cartridges not exploding, 4, 4, 2, 3.
Major Joel W. Hyde, 11th Brigade, the detailed surgeon of the day, qualified as a marksman by a handsome score. On this subject of carbine practice of the Gatling batteries the Brooklyn *Eagle* pithily remarks:
"The question recurs, Why do the State authorities cling

to the absurd notion of compelling the members of the Gatling batteries to practice at Creedmoor with carbines, instead of taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the range for instruction in the use of the machine guns with which they are armed? The least critical observer who has witnessed the theoretical drills of the Gatling batteries of New York and Brooklyn could not fail to note the want of knowledge on the part of the artillerymen engaged as to the correct delivery of fire. A single day of field work upon the range would go a great way toward remedying this defect.

In this connection it is noticeable that, on the occasion of the recent practice day of Gatling Battery N, not a single member of the command was provided with a cartridge box, while many had no pockets in the pantaloons; so that during the firing in ranks the men were compelled to stow their cartridges between the body and waist belt. If the carbine is to be relied upon in case of emergency the equipment of the men should be made complete, or otherwise the weapon be discarded as a useless playing.

CHANGES IN THE TACTICS.—In response to a request made by General Upton, the writer upon several occasions proposed a number of slight changes in a few of the movements now a part of the tactics, and also changes in the description of others; all suggested to the writer by their continuous misinterpretation, especially in the drills of the State troops and occasionally in the Army. Again, some months since, in writing to General Upton, some combinations were suggested, and though not claiming originality throughout (the readers of Lieut. Greene's Russo-Turkish War, will recollect he suggests a double column of fours in each company, and a deployment of skirmishers from the flanks of the company in that formation), in view of your article on European and American Tactics, JOURNAL, April 16, it may not be amiss to publish them with some additional combinations thought of since.

The writer attached no particular importance to the suggestions, until General Upton, in acknowledging their receipt, indicated the intention of making use of them.

Suppose a regiment of ten companies as at present, or a three battalion regiment as proposed, to be in a column of fours at a halt or on the march, it is proposed to form immediately therefrom, first, the ten company regiment into the double column, the double column of platoons, or the double column of fours; each division separately into double column of platoons, or double column of fours; and each company separately into double column of fours. In a regiment of three battalions, each battalion separately, into double column, double column of platoons, double column of sections, or double column of fours; each division separately, into double column of platoons, sections, or fours; each company separately, into double column of sections, or fours; and each platoon into double column of fours. As stated, these formations to be made from the column of fours at a halt or on the march, when formed, to face or continue the march in the original direction; the idea being, to form more quickly than by first forming line. If need be, these same formations could originate from a column of divisions, companies, or platoons. A column made up of any one of these double column formations, could very rapidly form right or left front into line, or on right or left into line, either with or without intervals; or any one of them could be formed into line from the original double column of fours, sections, etc. Battalions in double column of fours, formed in line without intervals (excepting those needed for file closers), would form a compact column of manoeuvre of twenty-four front, which could be used as the basis of all manoeuvres previous to entering the zone of fire; by taking deploying intervals in proportion to the front to be extended, the several other double columns could be made, and if need be, formed into line. The idea that sections should also be formed into double column of fours, is an erroneous one. Working down from the battalion in which the greatest number of double column movements, as well as the greatest front to a double column, is given, i. e., double column (of companies), and dropping a formation as we have to, each time, we come gradually and in regular order, to the platoon with only a double column of fours, and the next is the section; to double which, would seem irregular and entirely unnecessary, as if formed in line, the same depth could be given by some one of the other formations. For instance, suppose companies as proposed to be 112 files front, battalions in line in double column would form two lines, altogether with a depth of 4 men; in double column of platoons, depth of 8 men; double column of sections, depth of 16 men; fours, 112 men. Divisions in line, double column platoons, depth 4 men; sections, depth 8 men; fours, depth 16 men. Companies in line, in double column sections, depth 4 men; fours, depth 28 men; and platoon in line, in double column fours, depth 14 men. Sections if put in double column would have a depth on one flank of 8 men, on the other of 6 men. The same depth of 8 men can be made in two of the above formations, and at any time in at least one of them without the disadvantage of one flank being deeper than another. So long as the company front is an even number of fours, the flanks in all of the formations would be symmetrical; if the sets of fours become uneven the extra fours could be distributed as file closers. Almost any depth and any number of lines could be made, permitting of a separation to distances of 200 or more yards, as circumstances require; the several lines forming respectively skirmishers, feeders, supports, and reserves; and except in the double column (of companies), all belonging to, and a portion of, the same company, thus removing almost entirely the objectionable feature of the European tactics, a commingling of men from different organizations when on the skirmish line; though the same depth (16 men), could be made as in the French formation, of two lines of companies in column of sections.

If company front is reduced very much, say to 32 men, the division double column of fours would still furnish a depth of 16 men, each four forming a part of a line, eight lines in all. To make provision for deployment of skirmishers from the flanks, as proposed by Lieut. Greene, is well enough, but there appears no occasion for its use, as the deployment could always be made from the several fours on the front line, the proper depth having been given at first for the furnishing of supports, reserves, etc.

The skirmishers in battles yet to come, in the writer's opinion, will be in a great number of lines. The first, moving forward with the greatest rapidity to cover; the second, following and finding its cover on or near to the line occupied by the first; the first now rushing forward is followed again by the second, when its place is about being occupied by the third, and so on to the rear; the places of the dead and wounded in the front lines being filled by those in the rear, when they reinforce each other as it were, under cover, the even numbers being replaced by the even, and the odd by the odd, which could be done to better advantage than in a deployment by numbers from a single line as at present. In time, when the first is out of ammunition or windied by its advance, made necessarily at a more rapid pace than that of those in the rear, its place will be taken entirely by the second, with a still unexpended supply of ammunition, the first remaining in the rear until resupplied, and so

on. This communication is overreaching the bounds of a customary article, though only outlines have been given. It is hoped they will be enough to enable the reader to readily understand the method by which it is proposed to change the formations rapidly from one to another. It will suffice to say, that the time required (especially when using the column of manoeuvre as a basis), is much less than in making a majority of the present brigade movements. Of course the same formations could be put in echelon if required.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This command was the first of the infantry organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions to occupy the Creedmoor range for class practice, the regiment parading 442 officers and men on Friday, June 24, with Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith in command. The several companies were formed in the armory at 6.45 A. M., reached the ferry by the Elevated train, and at 8 A. M. by special train started for the range, arriving at Creedmoor shortly after 9 A. M. The regiment was at once marched to the 100 yards' firing point, and under the direction of Major Albert L. David and Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, Brigade and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice, the squads were told off and the practice commenced. The weather was of the fall 7th regiment pattern, clear and bright, not too warm, and with a gentle breeze, which blew across the line of fire from left to right. The men were all in good spirits and most heartily enjoyed the practice, every care being taken that not a shot should be wasted. The work, however, was rapidly pushed to completion, the practice at 100 yards being of the very best. At 150 yards the same conditions were experienced, and as a consequence the shooting was most satisfactory. It must be remembered that a very large number of the old shots of the regiment take advantage of the generosity of the Department of Rifle Practice, and will complete their class practice and marksmen's badge scores during the matches of the Rifle Association. 27 officers and 415 enlisted men shot in this class, of which 21 officers and 262 enlisted men qualified as follows:

	SECOND CLASS.			No. Qualifying.		
	No. Practicing.	Officers.	Men.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.
Field and Staff.....	7	6	13	6	5	11
Co. A.....	1	37	38	18	18	
Co. B.....	3	43	46	3	38	33
Co. C.....	1	48	49	1	37	38
Co. D.....	2	23	25	1	12	13
Co. E.....	2	35	37	1	18	19
Co. F.....	3	57	60	3	35	38
Co. G.....	3	45	48	3	19	22
Co. H.....	2	45	47	1	37	38
Co. I.....	1	46	47	1	30	30
Co. K.....	2	30	32	2	21	23
Total.....	27	415	442	21	262	283

After luncheon the file and volley firing was taken up, each company being formed and placed opposite its respective targets from right to left. This practice was, volley firing, two rounds by company and one round by rank, standing, and two rounds by rank, kneeling. These volleys were delivered in splendid shape, the companies vying with each other as to the automatic delivery of the fires. Company after company faced the 18 foot targets and sent in the rounds with the same precision as if in the drill room, and with most satisfactory results, if the state of the targets could be looked on as a criterion. The rounds kneeling were also delivered in good shape, and it was a rare thing to find a man out of position. Those who did not strictly comply with the requirements of the tactics were forced into the omission by the conformation of the body and not because they had not been most thoroughly instructed. The result of this practice was of the very best, and the advantages of rifle practice instruction were clearly seen in the work. Had any one of these companies been placed in front of a mob and at the word of command delivered a volley even one-half as good as were those on this occasion, it would indeed be a staunch body that would stand before it. The men held the rifles and most clearly knew how to use them. At the close Co. C held the lead, 42 men practicing, firing 210 shots and securing a score of 702 points out of the possible 1050. Co. E held the low score, 29 men practicing, 140 shots, and but a score of 212. The targets being replaced the men were required to fire by file, two rounds per man first and then after a short pause three rounds as rapid as consistent with accuracy. In this practice the regiment again proved the merits of its systematic training in the armory, men were as steady as though on parade, and round after round was sent to the true centre. The result of the file firing was fully as satisfactory as were the volleys, and at the close all were happy. Co. I stood at the top of the list in this practice, for with 39 men practicing, 195 rounds, they reached a score of 538 points out of 975. Co. D has the credit of having the lowest score, 19 men practicing, 95 rounds, their score being 178 points. The full record of this file and volley practice is as follows:

	By Volley.			By File.		
	No. practicing.	shots.	Tot. score.	No. practicing.	shots.	Tot. score.
Co. A.....	31	155	438	151	152	414
Co. B.....	35	175	489	35	175	475
Co. C.....	42	210	702	42	210	580
Co. D.....	19	95	235	19	95	178
Co. E.....	28	140	212	28	140	262
Co. F.....	38	188	532	38	189	563
Co. G.....	41	204	522	41	203	403
Co. H.....	36	175	556	36	180	485
Co. I.....	40	200	480	32	195	598
Co. K.....	28	137	350	28	140	349

* Cartridges not expending, Co. F, 2; G, 2; H, 5; K, 3.
† A, 3; F, 1; G, 2.
At the close of the practice the firing by class was resumed. 1st class, 300 yards, standing, 3d class target, 500 yards, lying, 2d class target, 5 rounds per man at each range. The practice at 300 yards was very good, but at the long range the light was bad, while as the time was getting very short the men were hurried, and when the command was ordered to fall in for the return to New York, a very large number of the men had not been enabled to cover the 500 yards' range. The result, as far as obtained on that day, was as follows:

	FIRST CLASS.			No. Qualifying.		
	No. Practicing.	Officers.	Men.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.
Field and Staff.....	7	6	13	3	8	6
Co. A.....	1	36	37	1	10	11
Co. B.....	3	43	46	1	13	14
Co. C.....	1	48	49	1	15	16
Co. D.....	2	23	25	1	3	3
Co. E.....	2	34	36	1	3	3
Co. F.....	3	57	60	3	9	12
Co. G.....	3	40	42	1	4	5
Co. H.....	2	44	46	1	11	12
Co. I.....	1	46	47	1	11	11
Co. K.....	2	30	32	1	8	9
Total.....	27	407	434	11	90	101

The very best of discipline was maintained throughout the day, and though Surgeons Stimson and Morris were present, their services were not needed in a professional capacity. The regiment returned by the 6.30 P. M. train.

NEW JERSEY.—The commissioned officers of the 1st regiment, Newark, N. J., Col. Campbell, were directed to assemble at their armory on Friday evening, June 24th. The meeting was a special one of the Board, yet not an officer present was able to explain the motive of the call. The chairman was repeatedly asked, "What are we here for?" but his reply was, "I really don't know." Finally Lieut. Enos Runyon, the regimental paymaster, entered the room introducing Col. Brownell, Lieut.-Col. Tuttle, Quartermaster Kelly, and Lieut. Le Count, 47th New York, Major Farr, 11th New York Brigade, and Adj. T. Murphy, 12th New York. The paymaster then requested the privilege of the floor for Col. Brownell. On this being granted a long table with a mysterious looking box was introduced, and as these were followed by General Plume, the Brigade Commander, Gen. S. R. Smith, commanding the Connecticut N. G., Col. Barnard, 4th New Jersey, Col. Howard, I. R. P., of the Brigade, and Mr. John Boylan, it looked decidedly like a conspiracy, and the officers of the 1st most anxiously awaited the explanation of Colonel Brownell. The Colonel presaged his remarks by referring to the harmony which existed among the officers of the 47th regiment, and the way that it was brought about, referring to the hard work of his staff in particular, and adding that though he expected full duty from these officers, all of which they most cheerfully gave, they were forever thinking of the welfare of his command, and introducing new ideas, etc., for the benefit of the whole. He then said that he was pleased to know that the 1st regiment of New Jersey were blessed with just such another working staff, men who were not content with performing required duty, but who were ever seeking the means of raising the standard of the 1st, and on behalf of Lieut. Runyon he presented the Board of officers with a complete set of "Brownell's Apparatus" for demonstrating Upton's Tactics. (The JOURNAL has already fully described this method.) Col. Brownell, the inventor, then demonstrated its uses and application in the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. The battalion, which is double the ordinary size, was enclosed in a superb rosewood case, and with the demonstrating table accompanying, constituted a magnificent gift, and the officers present most cheerfully acknowledged the benefits that would accrue from its free use in theoretical drills. Col. Campbell, in a feeling speech, warmly thanked the donor on behalf of the officers of the 1st regiment, and Col. Brownell for his most thorough explanation. The Board then adjourned to a neighboring hotel, where Lieut. Runyon had ordered a bounteous collation, and where a most enjoyable evening was spent. Toasts were responded to by Generals Smith and Plume, Colonels Brownell, Howard and Davis, Major Farr, Adj. T. Murphy, Col. Tuttle, and Quartermaster Kelly. The visitors returned to New York on the *Oel train* well pleased with their visit and reception.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 8th regiment, Col. Posch, paraded at Newburyport, on the 17th June, over 500 strong. This regiment is scattered over the North Eastern portion of the State, and is composed of twelve companies, with armories in Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Beverly, Lawrence, Marblehead, Gloucester, Haverhill, etc. The companies reported at 11 A. M., and the regimental commander immediately went to work in the school of the battalion, and was kept without cessation until about 1 P. M., when line was broken for dinner, which was served in a large tent upon the field to the entire regiment. At 2 P. M. line was again formed, and the afternoon was passed until shortly after 4 o'clock in battalion drill, when muster for pay was had, and a short street parade closed the day's work. No ceremonies were attempted, but every available moment was taken up in profitable work. We do not propose to enter into a detailed criticism of the drill of a regiment that meets but twice generally in the course of a year, hence our remarks will be confined to certain general features in which the regiment is lamentably weak, and where a decided change can be made for the better. The field is particularly strong in the 8th regiment, for its members have had experience, are well posted in all that pertains to tactical education, and has excellent judgment as to what constitutes the making of a good militia regiment as to what is backed by half as good line, the regiment would be in far better condition than it is to-day. We do not mean to infer that the organization is at a low ebb; far from it. But we do mean to say, that with more intelligent set of line officers there would be fewer errors, which now constantly occur through pure ignorance of some of the simplest details of discipline and drill. Take the majority of company commanders, and they do not wake up to the fact that it is decidedly injurious to a Springfield breech loading rifle to be thrown upon the ground and left there until the soldier gives "in place rest." That when the regimental commander gives "in place rest," it isn't proper to leave the line by the score to get a drink of water, talk with a lady friend, and play leap frog for the edification of the spectators. That stragglers should be allowed full scope without penalty or reprimand, and that a thorough study of Upton is necessary before they can hope to understand battalion movements with any degree of intelligence. The whole trouble can be summed up in one word, "laziness." The officers have the capacity, but most of them are too slack and think study is entirely superfluous. This was exemplified in the movements by battalion. Some officers actually did not know whether to dress to the right or left, if their company led the charge, and were completely mixed as to guides and the change of arms. Several lost their heads completely, and how they managed to get through the movements at all was a wonder. If the field officers hadn't kept their eyes upon these officers and regulate their work there would have been continual trouble. Now this can all be obviated by study. So much for the principal trouble at the 8th's tour of duty. Now a few words as to the discipline of the regiment in certain quarters. Upon our way to the field we encountered a sergeant and two privates strolling arm-in-arm with a trio of Newburyport's fair daughters. A little further on were two more men in full uniform reclining upon the grass. Two privates led by a corporal were skirmishing in a garden not far from the field, and there were numerous members of the regiment upon the streets of the city, instead of being upon the ground at work. Altogether we counted 86 men strolling about, over a mile from the spot where the regiment was at work. This, too, apart from quite a number who were hanging about the field, doing nothing. On one spot we counted fifteen rifles and accoutrements. The men didn't seem to be about. A sergeant told us that when the line was formed after dinner, the men were absent and the guns were placed where we saw them. Where were the men? We referred to their whereabouts a few moments since. Now all these men might have been excused from drill. We don't believe it, however. If they were, we would like to know why? Perhaps company commanders knew they were out of the ranks. Perhaps they didn't. Suppose they did, what will be done about it? Nothing! This is all wrong, and Col. Posch should look to it at once. We have spoken severely of it, because it is not only an unpardonable

breach of discipline, but because the 8th is the only organization in the militia that has been guilty of this business during the spring drill. The 8th is too good an organization to suffer from the lack of a little stern authority. Col. Posch should hold his officers to a strict accountability, and give them to understand that in the future no such discrepancies will be tolerated. If this is not done, good-bye to all discipline and efficiency. The rank and file of the 8th is as good as any in the State, if the men are given to understand that military means military and not boys' play. In conclusion, we have only to say that the regiment was not up to its high camp standard last year. We shall expect to see a decided improvement by September.

Second Infantry.—The 2d regiment, Col. Bridges, paraded at Springfield, on the 20th inst., with a force of 30 commissioned officers and 328 enlisted men. It was a day of work. The regiment reported at 9 A. M., marched to Hampden Park, and donning fatigue dress passed the day very profitably in the execution of battalion movements, including firing with blank cartridge. By an accident to Lieut. Col. Clark, Col. Bridges was left entirely alone in the field, there being a vacancy in the majorship of each battalion, and he had a pretty tedious and wearying day of it. The regiment has improved considerably over last year at almost every point. The men are more soldierly, attend closer to business, have evidently had more practice in company movements, and officers are much better posted than at Greenfield last season. In the latter point, however, there is still much room for improvement. The discipline of the regiment was excellent. The men were cheerful to obey all orders, evidently took an interest in learning all that was possible, and we failed to see a single straggler roaming about the streets of Springfield. The regiment is in better shape than for years past, and we hope to see it keep on in its work of improvement.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—CAPT. R. P. MORSE, Co. F, 13th New York, won the last monthly contest for the Briggs medal. Having won it three times, it is now his personal property.

—The Board of Directors National Rifle Association of America will hold their regular monthly meeting at the armory, corner Franklin and Elm streets, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3.30 P. M.

—EX-SERGEANT-MAJ. STEPHEN K. GLOVER, 47th New York, is in charge of the scores at Creedmoor this year. The selection is a most happy one, Sergt. Glover being a faithful, diligent and obliging officer, thoroughly competent and conversant with the minutest details of his responsible position.

—THE Non-Commissioned Officers' Association, 12th New York, have elected for the ensuing year: President, Drum-Major Geo. W. Brown; Vice-President, 1st Sergt. James T. Kelley, Co. K; Recording Secretary, Sergt. Robert C. Kammerer, Co. K; Treasurer, 1st Sergt. T. J. Dolan, Co. E; Sergeant-at-Arms, Corp. E. Odell, Co. K; Finance Committee, Corps. Oliver McMillen, Co. E; J. Macaulay, F, and J. Campbell, K.

—THE Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga., elected 2d Lieut. W. C. Sparks 1st lieutenant on June 22. After the election Private S. B. Johnston on behalf of the company in a most enthusiastic and happy speech presented Capt. J. F. Burke with a beautiful gold headed cane as a token of their appreciation of him as an officer and a man.

—THE 2d Brigade, California, go into camp for eight days, at Santa Cruz, commencing July 1.

—THE following named officers constitute the staff of his Excellency Charles H. Bell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief New Hampshire N. G.: Maj.-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, Concord, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Laconia, Inspector-General; Marshall C. Wentworth, Jackson, Quartermaster-General; George E. Lane, Exeter, Commissary-General; Ezra Mitchell, Jr., Lancaster, Surgeon-General; Francis C. Faulkner, Keene, Judge Advocate-General; Col. Charles H. Sawyer, Dover; Wm. H. Stinson, Dunbarton; Daniel C. Gould, Manchester, and H. Gilman, Exeter, Aides-de-Camp.

—CHAS. A. SETTLE has been elected captain; Wm. W. Scott, 1st lieutenant, and Thomas F. Kearns, 2d lieutenant, Co. C, 35th Batt., Watertown, N. Y. The battalion will elect a lieutenant colonel vice Casse, on Tuesday, July 5.

—EX-SERGEANT MORRIS MORRIS has re-entered the 7th New York as assistant surgeon. Dr. Morris was regimental surgeon from 1869 to 1876.

—COL. WM. H. BROWNELL, 47th New York, is now in command of the 11th Brigade and Lieut.-Col. Truman V. Tuttle at the head of the 47th regiment.

—At a meeting of the officers of the 1st regiment, Vermont, held at Burlington July 24, Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Greenleaf was chosen colonel, vice Peck appointed adjutant-general, and Captain Julius J. Estey lieutenant-colonel, vice Greenleaf. Col. Greenleaf is a veteran of the late war, was wounded five times in as many engagements, and for some years past has been lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Col. Estey has been for several years captain of the Estey Guards of Brattleboro.

—PRIV. J. E. DALY, Gatling Battery N, has been elected 2d lieutenant of Co. F, 13th New York. The regiment very sensibly acknowledges merit, for it has chosen the 1st lieutenant of the battery as its junior field officer, and now a private as lieutenant of one of its companies. Captain Edwards ought to feel proud of the compliment.

—PURSUANT to resolutions of the Board of Officers the several companies of the 11th New York are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory in fatigue uniform, armed and equipped (with one day's rations), for regimental drill, at New Dorp, Staten Island, on Monday, July 4, to celebrate the 105th Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. Co. A, of this regiment, Capt. Laforet, will encamp on the same grounds from July 2 to 5.

—YEAR ORDINAL relations are maintained between the Buffalo, N. Y., National Guardsmen and the officers of the U. S. Army at that post. During the late inspections of the National Guard the Brigade Commander, Gen. John C. Graves, invited the officers at Fort Porter to meet Gen. Rodenbough, the Assistant Inspector General of the State, and Gen. W. F. Rogers, the Division Commander and Staff, at Ingham, and then to witness the Annual Inspections of the Militia. The invitation was cheerfully accepted, and Colonels Mizner and Hall were much gratified at the fine appearance of the State troops. The Army officers of the post frequently attend the drills and recitations of Gen. Graves' command, and the General hopes that they may induce either Col. Mizner or Hall to be present at the sessions of the Brigade Examining Board in an advisory capacity.

—A CORRESPONDENT, who is evidently a drummer, requests us to ask Capt. Robbins why Drum Major Beavan, 23d New York, was permitted to shoot and qualify during the class practice of the 23d at Creedmoor, on Monday, June 27th. He says why should the Drum Major of the 23d enjoy a privilege refused to others.

—THE recent agitation and uncertainty with regard to militia matters in New York State does not seem to have chilled the spirit of the Buffalo soldiers. Both regiments are recruiting very rapidly, and considerable rivalry exists between them.

—Co. A, of the Light Infantry Corps, of Washington, D.

C. Col. Moore commanding, are making preparations to go into their annual summer encampment, which takes place this year on the 11th, 12th and 13th of July. This Company has accepted an invitation from Mr. Tenney, the proprietor of the Fanquier Springs Hotel (situated near Warrington, Va.) and they will accordingly pitch their tents at this delightful summer resort, and enjoy the hospitalities which have been tendered them, and which, we understand, will be on a magnificent scale.

BATTERY D, New York, Poughkeepsie, had a section drill on June 28. The section was composed of recruits from the balance of the command, and instructions were given in the manual of the piece, marching, changing post, and a thorough catechism in the name of the piece. Everything considered, Lieut. Wm. L. De Lacey has reason to feel proud of his success as an instructor. This command is steadily improving in drill and discipline, and if proper quarters for drill were furnished them they would stand second to none in the State.

The proceedings and sentences of the regimental Court-martial, 9th New York, of which Major Wm. B. Wetmore is president, have been approved. The number of delinquents sentenced are 244, but the delinquencies cover a space of 1½ years. The regimental fines run from \$1 to \$54, and company claims from \$3 to \$56. The marshal will have his hands pretty full for the next two months.

In orders, Col. Clark, 7th New York, announces the death of two very distinguished ex-officers of that command during the present week, Colonel John M. Catlin, who commanded the regiment, 1837-1839, and Captain John H. Brower, who commanded the eighth company 1829-1832, and who laid the foundation, during his administration, of its past and present prosperity and distinction.

CAPT. ALLER M. CLAY, Brigade Adjutant-General, has been promoted Lieut. Col. of the 3d Battalion Infantry, Leadville, Colo.

The Troy Citizen's Corps, 6th Separate Company, New York, Capt. James W. Onesch, will be inspected and mustered on Tuesday, June 28th. At the late annual parade of this command 96 men reported for duty. The company was reviewed by Gen. J. B. Carr, and at Washington Square per-

formed an excellent dress parade, 1st Sergt. W. J. Macdonald acting as the Adjutant. At the close a sharp drill in company movements, skirmishing, and the loadings and firings, was given, the command acquitting itself to the satisfaction of the large number of military spectators. The marching and alignments of the several platoons and their manual on the march, during its passage along the route were received with well deserved applause. The company is one of the best in the State of New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

APPLICANT asks for information concerning the U. S. Revenue Marine. ANSWER.—Consult answer to H. G. T. in JOURNAL of Jan. 29, 1881, p. 534.

J. McC. and J. H. H. Fordham, N. Y., asks: 1st. What is the term of service in the militia of the States of New Jersey and New York? 2d. If delinquent members of the New York militia are subject to arrest and imprisonment, and has that clause been abolished? Ans. 1. New Jersey 5 years; New York 5 years. 2d. The imprisonment clause, in the Military Code S. N. Y., is still in force.

CONSTANT READER, Fort Mojave, A. T.: Should a guard on turning out for parties, or persons entitled to the guard, be faced to the right and then to the front, or fall in facing to the front at once without ceremony? ANSWER.—The guard would at once fall in, behind the stacks, each man in his place and faced to the front.

A. v. N., Fort Meade, asks: 1st. What is facing distance? There is no certain distance specified in Upton's Tactics. 2d. Is the command "parade rest" after "order arms" right in the cavalry? ANSWER.—Par. 209, page 86, Upton's Tactics, reads: "In computing the distances, the breadth of a man is taken at 22 inches, his depth at 12 inches." A. v. N. can, therefore, readily see that the Tactics does give the necessary information. 3d. No, "parade rest" for cavalry is described in pars. 22 and 189, Cavalry Tactics.

R. E. H., Kalamazoo, Mich., writes: 1. Will you please state whether the command "by the left flank, march," is

given and executed in the same manner as "by the right flank, march," with the exception of the direction, or is the word march given when the left foot strikes the ground? I refer to par. 41, p. 22, of Upton, 1875. 2. Is this the latest edition of his Tactics? ANSWER.—1. The directions in the Tactics cover all movements, whether by the right or left. 2. The Tactics printed in 1881 are practically the same as those issued in 1874. There has been no authorization for a change.

SALINE, Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., asks: 1. The new guard being commanded by a non-commissioned officer on its way to the guard-house, passes sentinel on post. How should the sentinel salute? 2. The guard being commanded by a non-commissioned officer, and having been turned out for an armed party (other than the new guard), also commanded by a non-commissioned officer, how should the guard salute? 3. The non-commissioned officer marching on the guard detail being senior to the acting sergeant-major, is it obligatory for him to salute the sergeant-major when reporting his detail? 4. The guard being a small one and commanded by a non-commissioned officer, should the said non-commissioned officer take post on the right of the guard immediately after reporting his detail to the sergeant-major, and before being ordered to the front and centre, or on the contrary should he first take post in rear of the guard? ANSWER.—1. Stand at a "carry," facing to the front. 2. The guard would stand at a carry, the sergeants saluting. 3. He would not take position as commandant of the guard until after the sergeant-major had reported. Upton, first paragraph, p. 364.

J. S. asks: "Whether a deserter, tried and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement, who escapes from the confinement after the dishonorable discharge has been given, is liable to apprehension and further punishment?" Ans.—He is liable to apprehension and thereafter to serve out the balance of confinement, and in some cases to additional punishment.

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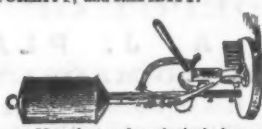
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The permission to add the word "Afghanistan" to the standards, colors, and appointments of regiments which took part in the late campaign has been accorded to every regiment which crossed the frontier of India.

The new Italian despatch boat *Flavio Gioja*, launched July 9 at Castellamare, is built entirely of steel, and is of the fast cruiser type. Her hull is of steel, with a double bottom on the cellular principle. Her masts are also of steel. Her speed will be 15 miles an hour. Her engine power is to be 5,000 effective. Her tonnage is 2,500.

The proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, No. 6, Vol. XI., the May number, contains

a translation of a prize essay, written by two Russian artillery officers, on the organization and employment of garrison artillery; an account of the Zaimukht expedition, in which the 7-pounder jointed gun was first used against an enemy; a translation from the French of Col. de Cossigny's notes on the laying of guns by means of a telescope; and papers on the German manoeuvres of 1880 and the defence of Ekowe.

The French government is engaged in revising the scale of pensions of those older soldiers, sailors, etc., who have not benefited by the much higher scale of 1878-79, which has hitherto applied only to their juniors.

MARRIED.

CECIL—DUNCAN.—At St. Paul's Church, Detroit, June 23, 1881, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Harris, Kate, only daughter of the late Wm. C. Duncan, to Lieut. GEORGE RUSSELL CECIL, 18th U. S. Infantry.

POTTS—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Capitol Hill Valley, Cal., June 23, by the Rev. Mr. Kline, GEORGE R. SMITH, daughter of Geo. W. Smith, to STACY POTTS, Assistant Engineer U. S. N. No cards.

DIED.

DAVIDSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., June 23, Colonel JOHN W. DAVIDSON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major General U. S. Army. GRIMSTON.—On Monday, June 27, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., Ordnance Sergeant JOHN GRIMSTON, U. S. Army, in his 49th year.

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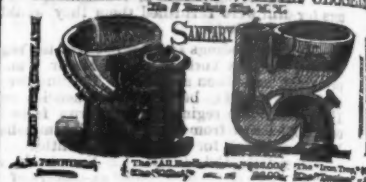
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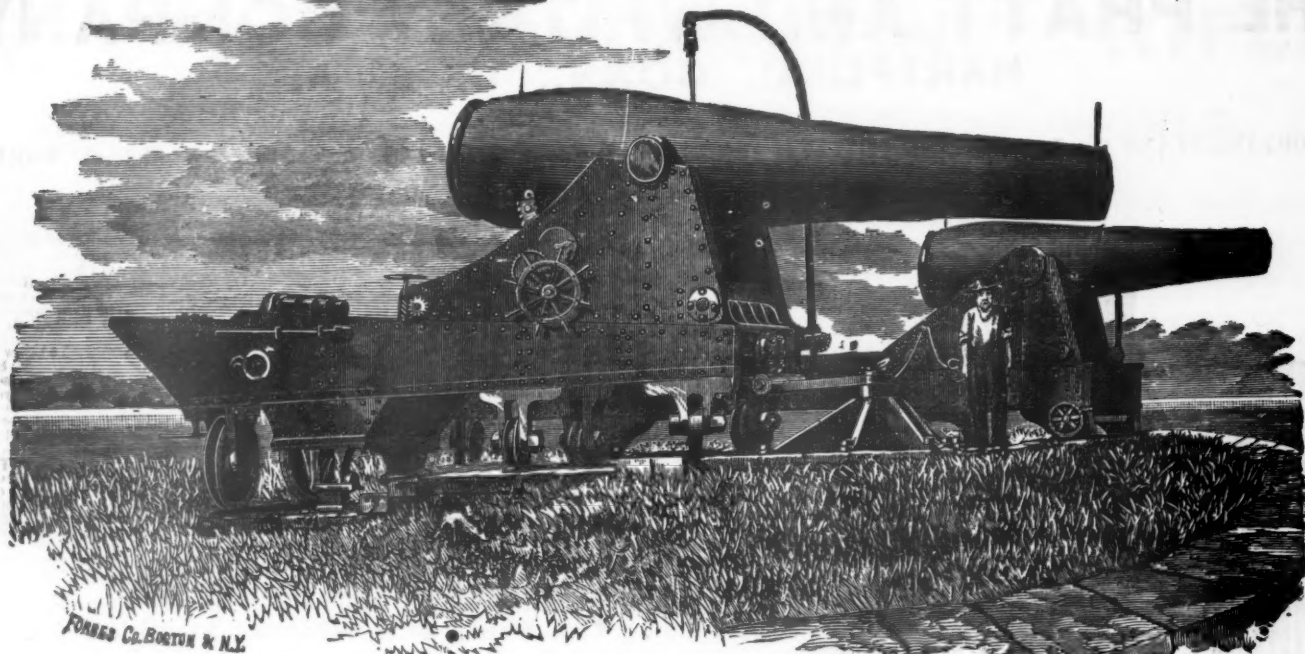
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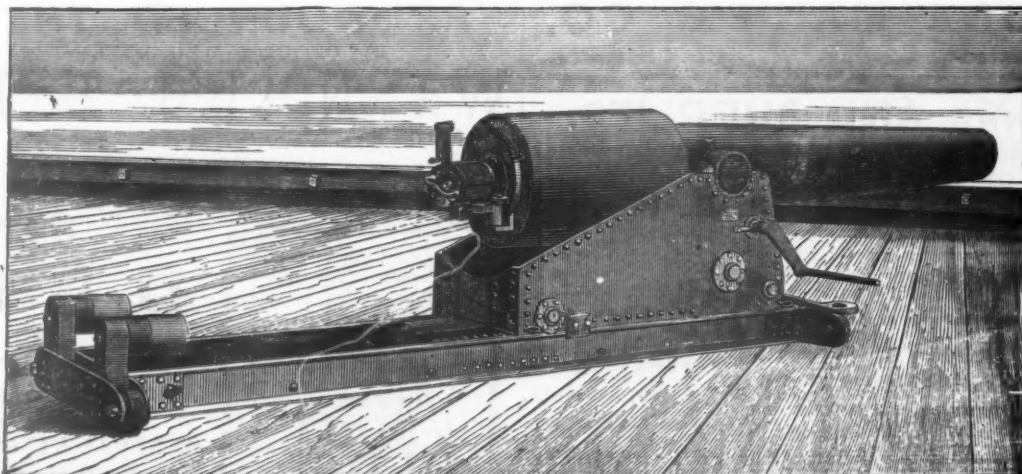
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